The Bombay Gazette

N.O 10,071—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803, Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th June, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 380	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Calipso	B. Gelcich	18th June.
Mars		25th „
Polluce	G. Ragusin	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th June
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Vernil	2,300	300	13th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st June
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver. Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use, Cash Rs. 12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY

14 CARAT GOLD ON IVORY

Will last for years.

Shirt Studs	per set	Rs.	2-8
Ditto with Collar Stud	„	„	3-0
Solitaires	„	„	3-8 to 9 0
Links	„	„	8-8 to 9 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles .... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle..................Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ...... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

WANTED a SCHOOL-MASTER (a married man preferred) competent to teach up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University. For particulars of salary, &c., apply, enclosing certificates of character and qualification, to

J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Treasurer, St. Mary's School.
Belgaum, 10th June, 1881.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the date of holding the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY convened for THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., has been ALTERED to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

By order of the Board
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries.
Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, Limited.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. MERELLO, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 14th instant, are hereby requested to send BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and PAY FREIGHT, if any, and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
RATE for Payments at once at Home by Telegraphic advice	1 7 5-16	per Rupee.
Ditto for CIRCULAR NOTES, for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world	1 7 7-16	„
Ditto Demand Drafts, payable in England, Scotland, or Ireland, free of charge	1 7 7-16	„
Ditto 3 months' do.	1 7 11-16	„
Ditto 6 do. do.	1 7 15-16	„

Sovereigns....Rs. 12-4-6 each.

These rates fluctuate, but the highest rate of the day upon which any transaction takes place, will be given.

Drafts sent direct to the Home address, if desired. No commission or agency charged. Government Currency Notes of ANY circle received at their full value—par.

SIMILAR NOTES are also issued *at par* for the use of Travellers in India and for the purpose of making remittances to any part of India.

WM. WATSON & CO.

Anglo-Indian and General Agency, Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta; 15th June, 1881.

N.B.—These notes, drafts, &c. are issued to the public within 5 minutes of their being applied for.

NOTICE.
ABKARI FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for ABKARI CONTRACTS of the tracts and for the period specified below subject to conditions, copies of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the Collector of the District concerned.

Each Tender must be sent, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash to the Collector of the district concerned, so as to reach him on or before 12 o'clock noon of the dates respectively mentioned below:—

(*a*) Exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirit in the Belgaum district, including the native territory attached, for three years ....27th June, 1881.
(*b*) Do. do. in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, for one, two, or three years.......27th June, 1881.
(*c*) Do. do. in the Broach Collectorate for one year....................................30th June, 1881.
(*d*) Exclusive privilege of retailing Toddy and Country Spirit in the Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Karjat, Wara, Moorbad, and Shahapur Talukas of the Thana district for one year......................23rd June 1881.
(*e*) Do. do. in all the Talukas of the Kolaba Collectorate except the Bagayat villages of the Alibag Taluka, but including the Sudasghad Mahal of the Bhor State, for one year...................30th June 1881.
(*f*) Exclusive privilege of retailing Toddy and manufacturing and selling Country Spirit in the Jowhar State under the Collector of Thana, for one year ....30th June 1881.

Each of the foregoing Contracts comes into force on the 1st August, 1881. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the undersigned who reserves to himself the power of rejecting any or all the Tenders that may be received.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„	„ Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„	„ Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six „ „	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—PATRON H. E. the GOVERNOR. For particulars apply to HEAD MASTER.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

BILLIARDS.—A match of 3,000 up for a Silver Cup will be continued THIS EVENING at the Waverly Billiard Rooms. Play commencing at 9 p. m.

RARE CHANCE! SINGLE ROOM TO LET at Rs. 10 per month, situated in the most pleasant part of Grant Buildings. Apply sharp, "G.," *B. Gazette.*

WANTED, a competent ENGROSSING CLERK. Apply by letter to Messrs. JANARDHUN and HORMUSJEE.

WANTED.—A few good COMPETENT COMPOUNDERS. Apply, enclosing testimonials to J. D. BERTIE & Co., Poona.

WANTED a very light PONY DOG-CART must be in good order. Apply with lowest price to "R.," Colaba, B. B. Station.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogsheads ex St. Cotherstone, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

THE "Arm and Platform" Sewing Machine, a model of elegance and simplicity. A really good and serviceable article.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, HAMS and BACON, in canvass, at 8 and 10 as. per lb. respectively. Apply at 1, Forbes Str., Fort, to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as., and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	10 0
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10 8
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	12 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16 8
	This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	10 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.			
23 8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.		13 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
31 8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	17 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8 8	Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Credit Rs. 27 8	Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3 8	Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 4 8	Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 5 8	Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7 8	Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard	Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard	Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TROPICAL WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and made to ensure ease, comfort, and ventilation.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE, which is also allowed on value-payable parcels.

	Inches long.	Price.
Drab vulcanised cambric coats, a useful garment	46 48 50	Rs. 10
	52 54 56	„ 12
Fine drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46 48 50	„ 12-8
	52 54 56	„ 15
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine drab cashmere, double texture with velvet collar, the best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt or tear	46 48 50	„ 30
	52 54 56	„ 32
The Cape ventilating coat, fine drab Lytton cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46 48 50	„ 20
	52 54 56	„ 22
"The Ulster," fine drab Nainsook, double texture	50 52	„ 25
	54 56	„ 28
"The Ulster," stout drab twilled Cosmo-cloth, lined with thin woollen plaids, very useful for driving	54 56	„ 28
The Regulation Military Cloak, fine blue princetta cloth, double texture	48 50 52	„ 38
	54 & 56	„ 42
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, best blue cashmere, double texture	48 50 52	„ 48
	54 56	„ 52
Drab Waterproof Helmets		„ 5
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair		„ 5
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons	each Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15,	„ 20
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard		„ 7
Brass Eyelets, fitted at, per doz.		„ 3

N. B.—All coats are fitted with storm-tabs at neck, and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.

OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

AGENTS FOR

AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery.
CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
"HOWARD'S" Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS—Celebrated Portland Cement.
PROCTOR & WALLIS—Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
WILSON ALEX. AND Co.—Launch Engines, &c.

We have most of the above Makers' Specialities in stock, and have arranged a Telegraphic Code so that we can import them direct on the shortest notice.

GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, and FORGINGS, we are especially laid out for this kind of work, and will be glad to submit Plans and Estimates.

CASTINGS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, up to 20 tons weight.

Illustrated Lists of our Patterns of Railing, &c., will be sent to intending Purchasers.

MACHINERY.—Imported through our Home Agents on the very best terms.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—We have a large and varied stock, which we are continually replenishing by Canal steamers.

METALS.—Bar, Angle, Tee and Plate Iron of all brands and sections.
Galvanized plain and corrugated sheets and roof fittings—Pig Iron—Garthsherrie, B. S. Newport and Lackenby.
Copper Sheets and Rods, Muntz Metal, Phosphor Bronze, &c.—Steel, ordinary and best special tool.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE MONTHLY LISTS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WANTED,

ALL kinds of PROFESSIONAL TALENT for the above Theatre. For vacant dates and terms apply to

GEO. NORVILLE,
58, Hornby Row, Fort.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held in the Cathedral Vestry on MONDAY next, June 20, at 5-30 p. m., to consider the advisability of altering or rescinding Rule 20.

R. F. WINTER, Hon. Secy.

TOILET NECESSARIES.

WE have received a large and well assorted stock of the undermentioned, manufactured by the best English Makers, and we particularly invite the attention of our Bombay and Mofussil Customers to the same.

Fancy Smelling Bottles.	Tooth Pastes.	Pomades (English and French).
Perfumery.	Penknives.	Tooth Powders.
Soaps.	Eau de Cologne.	Nail Scissors.
Hair Brushes.	Tooth and Nail Brushes.	Bath Gloves.
Combs.	Razors.	Clothes Brushes.
Hair Douches.	Shaving Brushes.	Toilet Vinegar.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE LAVENDER WATER.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of JOHN GORDON ASHER, late a Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Army, deceased, who died on the 2nd day of March, 1880, were on the 20th day of May, 1881, granted by the High Court of Bombay to JAMES HUTTON, Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay. All persons having any claims against the above Estate are required to send in particulars of the same in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the Administrators at their office, No. 14, Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the 25th day of June, 1881, after which day the said James Hutton will remit the assets belonging to the estate to the administrator to the said estate in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay their debts to the undersigned before the day last abovementioned.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1881.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.

SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.
Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

EXECUTES every kind of work in GILDING, in RELIEF, in PLASTER, ARTIFICIAL WOOD, TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial Marble and in Italian stucco lucido, at very moderate prices.

No. 56, Hornby Row, near Grand Central Hotel, Bombay.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,

Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited.

MESSRS. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. beg to announce that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay to the INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, which has been recently started in England with a registered capital of £100,000. The first consignment has arrived, and orders will be executed on the following terms:—

Rs. 27 per case containing 6 dozen bottles.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

		for cash	per cent.
Under 5 cases		„	2½ „
From 5 to 8 cases.	5 per cent.	„	2½ „
„ 8 to 12 „	7½ „	„	2½ „
„ 12 to 20 „	10 „	„	2½ „
„ 20 to 50 „	12½ „	„	2½ „
Above 50 „	15 „	„	5 „

All orders should be accompanied by remittances.

RETAIL ORDERS.

For quantities less than one case will be executed by Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimiliation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST TRIUMPH,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

WHEELER & WILSON

HAVE BEEN AWARDED

THE ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" & DIPLOMA FOR SEWING MACHINES OVER EIGHTY COMPETITORS, BEING THE HIGHEST AWARD MADE.

THE "Grand Prize" of which about 100 were awarded to Exhibitors of all nations and classes, is 2⅝ inch in diameter, and weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois and must not be mistaken for the Gold Medal, which is of secondary grade, of 2 inch in diameter and 3 ounces in weight, and of which 2,600 were awarded.

No Sewing Machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's genuine machines in all the Exhibitions of the world.

For Family use and all grades of manufacturing in Cloth and Leather.

Hand and treadle Machines, prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 165. Curved and Straight Needles.

Machines for making button holes; Machines for Pleating and Kittering.

Extras and Sundries always in Stock.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to consider and pass the following resolutions:—

1. That the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866.

2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint stock company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provision of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and to be called the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of rupees eighteen lacs divided into co... shares of rupees one thousand each, all the lands, 1,800 ...ngs, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, build... ...ights, credits, business, and good will of the said assets, ... Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to Alliance ... the consideration for such sale 1,800 shares in receive as t... ...mpany of rupees one-thousand each fully such New C... ...tribution among the shareholders of the paid up for di... ...ning and Weaving Company, Limited, in said Alliance Sp... the holder of one share in the Alliance such manner that ... Company, Limited, shall either receive two shares and... ...a-half in the Alliance Cotton and Spinning and Weav... ...mpany, Limited, or on payment Silk Manufacturing C... ...hall receive three shares in the of the sum of rupees 500 ... same company.

4. That (if two Liquidato... shall be appointed) in case of the absence at any time fro... ...owers exercisable by the Liquidators, all or any of the p... exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may b... Bombay solely. dator for the time being present in ... of the said Alliance

5. That the sale of the propert... ...ted to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Lim... ...pany, Limited, be Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Com... ...s subject to the made by the said Liquidator or Liquidato... said Alliance covenant or undertaking on the part of th... ...mited, to perform and fulfill all the agreements, contracts, ... engagements, and obligations, and pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

6. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and he and they are hereby empowered to do all acts, and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 100⅝, French Rentes at 119¼, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102¾. With Bar Silver, however, ⅛d. lower at 51⅛d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Paper comes ¼ lower at 85¼, Fours-and-a-half unchanged at 91¼. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares are all unaltered.

At the London Skin Sales Goat Skins are again 1d. per lb. higher. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is firm and again partially 3d. to 6d. higher. Rapeseed is also firm with in some cases an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Wheat in firm at a rise of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in London, and Liverpool prices for Bombay qualities are 3d. per cental higher.

Piece-goods in Manchester Reuter says are firm, producers being obliged to ask higher rates to which buyers do not respond. This pretty well confirms private messages, which report sellers difficult to work with at anything like an equivalent to rates here.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was quiet at unchanged prices all round, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. In New York rates were unaltered at 11 1-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands and 10·67 cents per lb. for September shipment. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Tuesdays' Receipts..........	6,000	2,400	1,700
Four days' ,, ...	17,000	9,900	3,400
Total since 1st September......	5,566,400	4,802,400	4,404,800

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the fall in Silver advised from London, the market opened weak with a decline of 1-32d., but on the receipt of somewhat steadier telegrams from Calcutta the drop was recovered, and we now close at about yesterday's level. As usual on Council draft day the extent of business done has been small, and for the remainder of the mail we shall be guided by the advices from London to-morrow morning. The idea is that the average will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1s. 7½d., and if not over that figure the decline will probably be continued. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2·08	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been somewhat firmer again with more disposition to buy. Fours have been done at Rs. 100⅛ but close at Rs. 100 13-16, and Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 112 with, however, rather sellers at the rate.

SHARES are quiet with no great activity apparent. Banks are unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba, which close at Rs. 1,040. Press shares, as a general rule, are unchanged, but Mofussils are Rs. 10, Prince of Wales Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet, and in most cases Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON has been extremely quiet, and practically is Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy easier. The extent of business done has been limited in the extreme, and at the rate which receipts from up-country continue there seems little doubt, but rates must further give way. At the moment the estimate of the stock in Bombay is about 190,000, bales, and a continuance of fine weather in Guzerat will add to this materially.

SEEDS AND WHEAT show no change in rupee rates.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at 33s. 9d. to 35s. for Liverpool by steam, and for other ports there is no quotable change.

PIECE-GOODS continue remarkably quiet, and the spell of fine weather combined with the fall in exchange makes dealers cautious about doing much in the shape of indents.

COALS are quiet at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	773¾
Bank of Bengal......	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.........	40,000	28¼	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.........	600	500	all	40	450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	55
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co.......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	302½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	157½
Prince of W. Press ...	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,210
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
olkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

hmedabad S. & W. Company...........	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill...........	400	2,000	all	..	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	1,000	100	5	130
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,825
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,085
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	835
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	995
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	685
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,160
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,180
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,060
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,065
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,910
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,630
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	255
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,275
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,145
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,240
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	840
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	482½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1035
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,040
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,100	10	212½

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	175 / 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,365
ndian Guarantee Suretyship Association..............	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,00[illegible]
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	30,000A	10	3½	..	[illegible] @ 4½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	830
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	20,000	25	15	..	21
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	16

BOMBAY, BARODA AN[D] CENTRAL INDIA RAIL[W]AY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 11th June 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..........	67,358	0	0
Merchandise..........	1,71,605	0	0
Telegraph	465	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,14,428	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..........	53,813	0	0
Merchandise..........	1,57,372	0	0
Telegraph	616	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs..........	2,13,801	0	0
Increase..........	27,7627	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hamsteels, 1,089 tons, Captain W. Mackie, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bellini, 1,134 tons, Captain Sawyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (25th May) in ballast.

THE steamer Bessie Morris, 1,119 tons, Captain T. D. Moffats, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain W. Starratt, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Lieut. N. S. Ogilvie and 53 deck

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, 1,518 tons, Captain W. Loutit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Compta (11th June) via Carwar with a cargo of cotton and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Lamperts, 1,317 tons, Captain G. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (15th May) with a cargo of 1,097 tons coal and iron. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Kurrachee (12th June) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Gibbons, Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Harrington.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co's steamer Singapore, 2,418 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (20th May) via Genoa with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—3,745 packages brandy, 2 cases peppermint, 424 cases wine, 75 cases liquor, 75 packages corks, 29 cases provisions, and 35 cases dentzic. From London.—25 cases wine, 150 cases gin, 135 cases matches, 40 cases amonia, and 2 packages piece-goods. From Marseilles.—92 cases vermouth, 3 cases medicine, 51 packages piece-goods, 2 cases false pearls, 46 cases champagne, and 2 cases copper. From Genoa.—7 packages glassware, 18 cases sewing machine, 29 empty cases, 7 cases coral, 11 cases marbles, 29 packages piece-goods, 1 case clocks, 6 packages papers, and 200 tons coals. From Messina.—5 cases wine, 4 packages goods, and 50 barrels sulphur. From Port Saïd.—4 packages papers and 5 cases oil of storax. From Suez.—217 packages gum. From Aden.—93 packages gum and 23 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Hispania (s)	Laird	Kurrachee, June 12.
15	Singapore (s)......	Merello	Marseilles, May 20.
	Hazara (s)	Loutit	Compta, June 11.
	Lamperts (s).......	Jones	Cardiff, May 15.
	Bellini (s)	Sawyer	Marseilles, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
15	J.G. Tenasserim(s)	Creagh......	Kurrachee.
	Hamsteels (s)	Mackie	Genoa.
	Bessie (s)	Moffats	Havre.
	Madura (s)........	Starratt ...	.. and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore, to Genoa.
Steamer Hispania, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bellini, to Port Saïd.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
10	Commilla (s)	Davies......	Rangoon, June 3.
	Lauderdale........	Firth	Liverpool, Feb. 19.
	Maida (s)	Warington..	Bombay, May 19.
11	City of Edinburgh.	Anderson ..	Liverpool, May 11.
	Tiore (s)...........	Du Temple.	Point de Galle, June 5
	Simla (s)	Lewis	Singapore, May 9.
	Normandy	Turkey	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
	Abana	Thomas	Liverpool, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Ship Lammermoor.
June 11.—Steamers Madras, Pemba, Chindwara and Satara, Ship City of Vienna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
11	Chupra (s)............	......	Rangoon.
12	Sea Queen............	......	—
13	Duke of Devonshire (s)	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
12	Khandalla (s)	......	Bombay.
	Indus	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macleod (s)—500 boxes bar soap, Sawyer and Co.
Roumania (s)—150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Cypromene—33 cases glassware, Hormusjee Munchurjee.
Verona (s)—1 case printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co. ; 3 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—1 bale cotton, Gopalrow Malhar ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—31 bales wool, Gordhundas Bhugwandass ; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co. ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 80 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co. ; 7 bales skins, Fucker Mahomed M. and Co. ; 76 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 68 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 70 bales hemp, Hunsraj Manjee ; 304½ cwts. myrabolams, Khetsee Mooljee ; 56 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 73 bales cotton, Goculdass Jettanee.

Roumania (s)—4,000 cwts. wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 50 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Hispania (s)—2,600 cwts. wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co. ; 6,000 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 14,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 812½ cwts. wheat, Dewjee Jewant ; 12,000 cwts. wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 17,148 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co. ; 3,800 cwts. wheat, and 235 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 33 bales wool, Chimondass Madhowdass ; 40 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 220 cwts. coir yarn, Dhurumsey Visram ; 70 cwts. coir yarn, Talockchund and Shapoorjee ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 5,600 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey ; 50 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bretton Hall (s)—23 cwts. horns, and 4 bales hides and skins, Sulleman Hassum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—53¾ cwts. turmeric, H. B. Sleeman and Co. ; 20 bales skins and 4 cases carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Cumerea—19,285 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospodar—1,000 bales cotton, Thos. Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bessie Morris (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Thos. Hilyard—600 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 179 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wheatfield (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Macleod (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Berengaria—5,900 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzler and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macleod (s)—262 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Verona (s)—1 cwt horns and 1 cwt tunkurknar, Hajee Abdoola Esmall and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—50 bales cotton, Jairam Damjee ; 170 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Verona (s)—2 cases safflower, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s)—115 cwts ooplates, Sobhagchund Caporchund ; 105 cwts ooplates, Ruttonjee Jewraj ; 66 cwts sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Issac Ellias ; 51 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 35 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 250 bales twist and 57¼ cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 192 bales cotton, Nemchund Vussonjee ; 25¾ cwts bysabole, 4 cases black cochineal, 182 cwts sandalwood, 65 cwts olibanum, 8 cwts horns, and 3 cases hardware, Yue Lun Ching ; 88 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 44 cwts bysabole, Cullianbhoy Gangjee ; 83 cwts sharkfins and 9 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed ; 53¾ cwts gum, Tyebally Fazerbhoy ; 6¼ cwts fishmaws and 6¼ cwts sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona (s)—105 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Anoopram Purshotum, deceased.

Pestonjee K.—Itcharam Hurgowan and others vs Bai Nurbudda, widow of the said deceased—Ardeshir and Hormusjee.—Part heard.

Summary Suit.

211-81—Craigie L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs Mooljee Assoo and another—settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

290-80—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Gopaldass Mathooradass—Prescot and W.
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs the Fleming S. and W. Co. and others C. L. and O. and A. and P.
540-80—Payne and G—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Essa Ahmed.
528-80—J. Macfarlane—Esmail Vullee Mahomed vs Noormahomed Abdul Rehmon and others—H. R., J. B. and D.
270-80—Hearn C. and L.—Jamsedjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—P. and G. and S. Pandarung—settled.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmedjee Issajee and another—in person.
500-80—M. H. Khan—Khengar Monsey vs Ramjee Shamjee and another—Muljee and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

313-80—Muljee and B.—Beramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonathjee—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

496-80—Tobin and R.—Hajee Cassum Hajee Ghunney and others vs Khoja Datoobhoy Ebrahim Khanderao.—Part heard.
163-81—In person—Abdoolcadur Lookmanjee vs M. C. Coelho and others.

Long Causes.

422-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Purmanund Nathoo—R. M. Sayani.
414-80—Muljee and B—Damodar Trimbuck Nensey vs Cassum Mahomed Durvesh and others—Tyabjee and D.
83-81—In person—Hasoojee Saloojee vs Jehanghirjee Bezonjee—In person.
85-81—Hore C. and B.—Virjbhoocandass Itcharam vs Abba Hubib—Ardesir and H.
194-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Dada bhoy Hormusjee Baxterna—In person.
113-81—In person (a pauper)—Haibai vs Hajbal.
126-81—M. H. Khan—Hajee Seedick Allana and others vs Mr. L. R. Carnac.—Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Phelps, Lieut.-Col., Commissary-General, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 13.

Thomson, 2nd Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave.
Watling, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Abu.
Shaw, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.

JUNE 14.

Little, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Bulkley, Major, 30th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Fuller, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, from N. Konkan.

JUNE 15.

Simmond, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Matheran.
Cummings, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Miles, Col., 26th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

JUNE 15.

Thomson, 2nd Lieut., 17th Lancers, from leave, to Mhow.
Bulkley, Major, 30th Bombay N. I., to join, to Jacobabad.
Stephen Knott, Vet. Surg., on leave, to Poona.
Powell, Lieut., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on duty to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, vice Mr. J. M. C. Mills, resigned.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C. S., Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Brandreth, C. S., or until further orders.

The Revd. V. W. Kinsman, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. Mr. Kinsman's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The following appointments are made, consequent on the retirement of Surgn.-Major S. J. Wyndowe, M. D., Residency Surgn., Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assumption by the officers concerned of their respective charges :—

Surgn.-Major T. Beaumont, M. D., Residency Surgn., Indore, to be Residency Surgn., Hyderabad.

Surgn.-Major D. F. Keegan, in medical charge of the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, and of the Political Agency, Western Malwa, to be Residency Surgeon, Indore, vice Surgn.-Major Beaumont.

Surgn. R. Caldecott, in medical charge of the 1st Regt., Central India Horse, to be in medical charge of the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, and of the Political Agency, Western Malwa, vice Surgn.-Major Keegan.

Surgn. P. M. Grant, officiating in medical charge of the Bhowpawar Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, to be in medical charge of the 1st Regt., Central India Horse, vice Surgn. Caldecott.

Surgn. G. H. D. Gimlette, I. M. S., to officiate as medical officer of the Bhopawar Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, vice Surgn. Grant.

The services of Lieut.-Col. H. G. Thomson, (late) Mysore Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., with effect from the 29th March 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—2nd-Lieut. G. B. Crawley, S.C., will rank as Lieut. from the 29th Feb., 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lieut. H. M. Prior, a probationer for the Mily. Accts. Dept., is confirmed in his appointment as Asst. Mily. Acct., with effect from the 12th May, 1880.

4th Sikh Infy.—Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regt. of N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer.

No. 3 Field Baty.—Lieut. A. B. Shute, R.A., to officiate as Subn., vice Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R.A., appointed to officiate as Comdt., No. 4 Field Baty., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgn. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (p.a.) for two years.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, 8th June, 1881.

Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) Henry Collett, C.B., 8th June, 1881.

Major James Miller, 8th June, 1881.

Major Edward Lacon Ommanney, 9th June, 1881.

To be Majors.—Capt. Arthur George Hammond, 7th June 1881.

Capt. John Edward Sandeman, 7th June, 1881.

Capt. (Brevet Major) Edward Molloy, 7th June, 1881.

Capt. William John Willison, C.I.E., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. (Bt. Major) James Cook, 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Celadon Charles Brownlow, 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Frederick William Nicolay, 8th June, 1881.

To be Capt.—Lieut. Vernon Ansdell Schalch, 29th May, 1881.

To be Majors.—Capt. Ralph Anstruther Price, Genl. List, Infy. 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Edward Evans Grigg, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. James Murphy Tullooch, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Charles Ransford, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. George MacCall, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) John Richard Breeks Atkinson, Genl. Infy. 7th June, 1881.

Capt. James Fraser, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Etwall Walter Smyth, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Edward Harvey Webb, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Hugh Stark Anderson, Genl. List., Infy. 7th June 1881.

Capt. William Walter Hopton Scott, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Percy Wyndham Smith, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. James Agnew McNeale, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Charles Frederick Thomas, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Arthur Oldham, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Walter Edward Gowan, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Allan Harden, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Captain William Charles Ramsden, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Thomas Nicholas, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June 1881.

The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major (Lieut.-Genl.) Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., (Supernumerary), Benl. Cavy.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) John Lewis Loch, Benl. Cavy.

To be Major.—Capt. (Bt. Major) John Shakespear Irvine, late 2nd E. L. Cavy.

From the 1st April, 1881, in succession to Lieut. Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavy. retired.

Alteration of rank.—Lieut. Col. Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie Ben. Cavy., from the 17th Jan., 1881, in succession to Lieut. Col., (Bt. Col.) J. B. Saunders, Ben. Cavy., retired.

The name of Capt. A. G. Webster, (19th Hus.,) late 1st E. L. C., is placed on the list of Majors, from the 17th Jan., 1881, consequent on the above alteration of rank.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed 12 years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., are admitted to the Col.'s allowance, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) George William Frasher, 9th June, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Hungerford Meyer Boddam, 9th June, 1881.

3rd Ben. Cavy. Woordie-Major Wajud Ally, to be Ressaldar, vice Ausuf Ally, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased ; Ressaldar Mullock Sigh, to be Woordie-Major, vice Wajud Ally, promoted ; Jemadar Mahomed Ukrum, to be Ressaidar, vice Mullock Singh, promoted ; Duffadar Maharam Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Mahomed Ukrum, promoted, 17th December, 1880.

12th Ben. Cavy.—Duffadar Surda Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Ram Singh, promoted, 1st May, 1880.

Duffadar Rahimdad Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Mahtab Ali Khan, invalided, 1st May, 1881.

8th Regt. of N. Infy.—Havildar Permessurdutt Missir, to be Jemadar, vice Jankee Misser, deceased, 6th December, 1880.

15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of N. Infy.—Jemadar Boota Singh, to be Subadar, vice Anoke Singh, deceased ; Havildar Kaun Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Boota Singh, promoted, 8th March, 1881.

Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engr.-in-Chief, Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway, in Class 1, Grade 3, of the Superior Rev. Estab. of State Railways, is promoted to Class I, Grade 2.

Major W. G. Cumming, R.E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India during the absence of Capt. W. P. Tomkins, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Wyath, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, British Burma (on furlough), is permanently promoted to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th March.

Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, Traffic Dept., Rajputana State Railway, is promoted from the Candidate Class to Class IV of the State Railway Rev. Estab., with effect from the 1st Feb.

Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred to the Mily. Works Branch of the P. W. D.

Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., is re-appointed to the P. W. D. as Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, and posted to the Mily. Works Branch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RAYMOND—June 15th, at Bombay, at the Picquet Police Station, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Richard Raymond, Inspector, Bombay Police, aged 41 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. The funeral will start from the house at 4 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT—June 11th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. C. Bennett, E. I. R., of a daughter.

COOPER—June 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. C. Cooper, of a son.

MACKINNON—June 11th at No. 11, Camac Street, the wife of John MacKinnon, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WYNCOLL—FOWLER—June 2nd, at Calcutta, Charles Edward Wyncoll, 88th Connaught Rangers, attached to 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to Mary, daughter of Thomas E. Fowler, of St. Helena.

DEATH.

BOWEN—June 9th, at Arrah, Bengal, Helen, the beloved wife of the Rev. E. G. A. Bowen, A.C.S., Chaplain, aged 22 years.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square...... ....Rs. 675
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Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

Also Pianos for hire, and Pianos tuned.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881. C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

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Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg informs us that "the deputation of Merv-Turkomans" have expressed their willingness to agree to friendly relations with Russia, but that they object to a Russian Resident at Merv, and also to Turkomans being liable to service in the Russian army. The news is important as letting in some light upon the recent negotiation between the Chiefs who have been assembling in Merv and the Russians—negotiations with regard to which, as we heard only the other day, Sir Charles Dilke could only say that he had no information. We think it has not been stated previously that the deputation which has waited upon the Emperor in General Skobeleff' strain included an embassy from Merv, but it would appear now that it did. And if we are to judge of the Russian demands from what it seems the representatives of Merv venture to demur to, it must be confessed that Russia has not been restrained in her original demands by any undue fear of hurting English susceptibilities. The demand that the Turkomans shall be liable to conscription for the benefit of the Russian armies cannot, we presume, have extended to Merv itself, but must refer to the recently annexed provinces. There is nothing, however, so improbable in the idea of a Russian Resident being proposed for the "Queen of the Desert." There is something pathetic in the persistent objection of the noble savage to a European Resident. It tells a tale, we fear, at which Europeans have some reason to blush. The "great Earl's" unpatriotic protest against his country's policy rises to the mind in contemplating the universal horror with which the proposal which drove Shere Ali into exile is everywhere regarded in Asia. "Were I an American," said Lord Chatham, "as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never, never, never." Is it too much to say that if Englishmen were Kabulees or Merv-Turkomans, and were asked to receive a "foreign resident" they would consent—never, never, never ?

THE Government of India have taken the opportunity of the near approach of the 1st of July, when the Indian Factories Act (No. XV.) of 1881 comes into operation, to address a circular letter to the local Governments and Administrations explaining the principles to be observed in the working of that Act. This proceeding of the Government is very much to be commended for its recognition of the representations made to them by the mill-owners and other commercial and political associations of the country. It affords a marked contrast to the snubbing which Lord Lytton administered to an important political association at Calcutta, who protested against the policy of Government in the matter of the partial repeal of the cotton import duty. One cannot peruse the circular without being impressed with the spirit of honesty which breathes through it. Government appear to be fully conscious of the fact that a wide divergence of views exists between them, and the commercial classes of all the three Presidencies on the expediency of factory legislation in this country, and although they have finally carried the measure in a spirit of moderation, yet the fact cannot be concealed that it has been passed in spite of the opinions of the bodies and associations most competent to judge of its effects. Government believe that "the uneasiness which is still felt in some quarters regarding its possible effects on the manufacturing industries is caused not so much by objection to the protection of children and to the fencing of machinery, as by the fear that the provisions designed for these purposes may be injudiciously worked to the detriment of legitimate operations." We are afraid this statement does not embrace the whole truth as to the apprehensions entertained by the mill-owning and commercial classes in regard to the working of the Act. These bodies regard the present Act as but the thin end of the wedge, and fear that by extending its scope it may be made to serve any purpose Manchester may deem most desirable to gain her object of shutting up the Bombay mills. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee to consider the system of labour in the cotton mills of this Presidency, and the opinion of that Committee, arrived at after a due inquiry of the points submitted for its consideration, was that the introduction of a Factory Act to regulate the hours of labour and the ages of the workpeople employed in the mills, was unnecessary. The millowners of Bombay protested in strong terms against legislation in any shape whatever in regard to factory labour. They contended that no analogy can exist between the state of things in India and that found in English cotton manufactories ; that if any enactment was necessary, the necessity would have shown itself from the complaints of the mill hands, but no such complaints have ever been known or heard of so far ; that factory work, from its being light and of easy character, is highly popular with the labouring classes among the natives ; that women and children are employed to a much smaller extent in factories here than is the case in England. Regarding the fencing of machinery, it was contended that no law was needed to ensure that precaution being attended to. Once a machine is fenced, the protection lasts for an indefinite time. No staff of Inspectors is required to see to its being maintained. As to the protection of children, all millowners were agreed that children of tender age should not be made to work in factories. Even after the measure was passed in Council, and had received the assent of the Governor-General, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association expressed their regret "that legislation has been considered by Government to be necessary," and ventured to hope that a spirit of moderation would animate the officers who might be appointed to carry out the Act, since the Committee thought that the "Act, if worked harshly, would be attended with great injury to the cotton industry." The Bombay Chamber and the Bombay millowners, it would appear, are not singular in their misgivings as to the results of the working of the Act. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce holds similar views. At the last meeting of that Chamber, Mr. Crum, the retiring President, alluding, among other topics, to the Factories Act, remarked :—"Although we may still, as regards our own Presidency, consider that no Act was necessary, I hope that the fears generally entertained that any legislation will prove to be a check on local industry, by tending to disturb the relations between the employers and employed, may not be realized."

In the opinion of commercial men, then, the relations between capital and labour have in India at least hardly reached the stage at which Government interference can be said to be properly called for. India, it must be remembered, was the earliest home of cotton manufactures. Her manufacturing industry has lost ground in the race of competition with Manchester, which has been able to supply the country with cheaper goods by the aid of superior mechanical appliances. Now that India is coming forward to reclaim a portion of her lost ground by seeking the aid of those mechanical appliances, it is fair that no obstacles should be thrown in the way of the revival of the industry by any act of interference on the part of Government. The belief in well-informed commercial circles is general that the appointment of a Government agency in the persons of Factory Inspectors can hardly fail to affect injuriously the mill-owning interests. That being the case, it is ground for satisfaction that the Supreme Government, in the circular letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Grant, have taken means "to impress upon all local Governments the necessity of regulating the machinery of inspection and of selecting the inspecting agency in such a manner as to prevent all reasonable cause of complaint." The Government of India, we are further assured, attach great importance to the choice of Inspectors who, while they will take care that the provisions of the Act are honestly and thoroughly carried out, will discharge their duties in the most conciliatory manner.

But notwithstanding these efforts on the part of Government to secure the smooth and equitable working of the Act, its provisions are so obnoxious that many of the millowners of Bombay have already given notice to their work-people that they will not employ children below twelve years of age after the 1st July. Children may be employed under the Act, subject to the observance of certain rules, to a minimum age of seven years ; but boys and girls above twelve years old do not come within the meaning of the term "child" as defined in the Act ; so that those mills which employ no children below that age will escape the necessity of complying with a number of what the millowners consider vexatious regulations and restrictions. The chief rules with reference to the employment in factories of children below twelve years of age are that no child shall be employed at all under the age of seven ; that children under twelve are not to be worked for more than nine hours a day, and that an interval or intervals, amounting in the whole for at least an hour, shall be allowed to such very juvenile employés for food and rest ; that the times at which such intervals are allowed shall be fixed by the local Government, and notices to that effect posted in the mills ; that these children shall not be allowed to perform certain specified classes of work ; that "the local Government (meaning the inspector) may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe," registers of the children employed, &c., &c. By refusing to engage children below twelve years of age, millowners will escape the necessity of attending to these several requirements, and will escape also, to some extent at any rate, what they regard as the most intolerable provision of the legislation, the troublesome visits and interference of the Government inspectors. Their objection to the Act is not a mere sentimental affair, for they must be considerable losers by abandoning the employment of children between seven and twelve years old. A great number of children of that age are at present employed in the mills, and the little folks do as much and as satisfactory work of the kind they are put to as men or women could do, and of course for very much less wages. But if the introduction of the Act is a misfortune to the millowners, to the extent that they will have considerable trouble and extra expense in supplying the place of the little labourers they are about to discharge, it is a much greater misfortune to the children and their families. Hundreds of children who have hitherto been earning their own livelihood in a manner perfectly congenial to them and harmless to everyone, will be thrown out of employment ; the family revenue to which they have contributed their quota being reduced, the family rations must be reduced in proportion ; and instead of spending their time quietly and profitably at the mills, they will in future be left, while their parents are at work, to pick up what they can by begging or stealing in the streets. We don't see that the millowners can be held to blame for taking measures that they consider necessary to protect their own interests ; but decidedly the result which throws large numbers of children on the streets, is very much to be deplored. We are afraid the not distant effect will be an expense to Government, which we would fain see saved, in the shape of increased accommodation at the Sassoon Reformatory, and later, in the natural course of things, enlargement of the House of Correction and County Jail, and enhancement of the cost of administration of justice and maintenance of prisoners, to meet the case of extensive augmentation of the criminal classes.

WE suppose that as the *Daily News* is the Ministerial paper, the denial of the *Telegraph's* confident statements about the offer to the Earl of Camperdown of the Governorship of Madras and his Lordship's acceptance of the office, must be taken as authoritative. It is curious, as we remarked yesterday, that the *Telegraph* should twice make a statement "devoid of foundation." This description of the announcement is very sweeping ; in fact, it denies that the appointment was ever offered to Lord Camperdown—almost that he was ever thought of for it.

THE great number of people in India interested in the Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund, who were beginning to apprehend failure to the movement from the apparent supineness of the Committee, will be glad to see the circular from the London Secretary with which a correspondent kindly favours us this morning, and which shows that the executive have been by no means idle or neglectful. A plan of proceeding has been resolved upon, which will include the presentation to Parliament of a large number of petitions from individual officers. A form of petition, with full instructions how to fill it up correctly, is to be sent to each member, and no petitions will be presented until a considerable number, at present not specified, have been received. The committee have adopted a moderate and a wise course in determining that the petitions are not to suggest the claiming of anything as a right, but will "respectfully submit for consideration the position of the Staff Corps as compared with other branches of Her Majesty's Service." It may not be out of place to mention here some of the grievances which are sought to be remedied, as the inadequacy of the present pension rates, which were fixed in 1796, when money of course went farther than it does in these days of depreciated silver and general high prices ; the fact that service out of India in a Queen's regiment does not count for pension in the Staff Corps ; all leave not counting as service towards pension, &c. The scale of pensions the Committee will endeavour to obtain for the Indian army and Staff Corps is :—£250 a year on completion of twenty years' service, with £50 for each additional year, making £500 at twenty-five and £750 at thirty years' service, and all leave and service out of India to count. Doubting whether the privilege of serving on year by year in order to secure an extra £50 pension would be conceded, as tending to induce officers to remain on unduly, the Committee suggest the alternative of restricting retirements to twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-eight years' service, *i. e.*, an officer retiring on twenty-four years' service would only get the pension for twenty, and so on. The present pension scale shows :—£191-12s. per annum after twenty years' service, eighteen of which must be in India ; £292 per annum after twenty-four years, of which twenty-two must be in India ; and £365 after twenty-eight years, of which twenty-five must be in India.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY, 27.

THE Preston election has turned out, as I confidently anticipated it would, in the return of the Conservative and Reciprocity candidate, but he has succeeded by a majority far beyond what the warmest of his partisans had ventured to hope for. Whereas at the general election last year the second of the two Conservatives, Sir John Holker, the Attorney-General, had a majority of 286 only, Mr. Ecroyd has beaten his adversary, Mr. "*Pall Mall Gazette*" Thompson, by a majority of no less than 1,664. There were no extraneous reasons accounting for Mr. Ecroyd's success. On the contrary, many influences, among others the not insignificant influence of the late member's partner, were against him. What, then, was the secret of his success ? It was partly political of course, the unpopularity of the Government being just now at its height, but the new weight thrown into the scale, which added a clear thousand votes to the Conservative side, was a purely trade and industrial one. Mr. Ecroyd is a strong advocate of reciprocity in our tariff arrangement, and has written and spoken to that effect. Apparently at the outset he did not put that in the front of his claims for the support of the Preston voters, but merely appealed to them as a warm Conservative. His opponents, however, fancying that they had found out a weak spot in his armour, dragged in Mr. Ecroyd's views on reciprocity, insisted on gibbeting him as a Protectionist, told the working men he would put a tax on the people's bread if he dared, and revived the stale trick of exhibiting on their platforms a big loaf and a little one, to symbolise the difference between the benign results of Mr. Yates Thompson's fiscal opinions in practice and the semi-starvation principles which they chose to identify with Mr. Ecroyd. Confident that this cry of free trade *versus* Protection would be the most popular *cheval de battaille* that could be trotted out, they rode it to death, and took care to let everybody see that the fight was more one bearing on our commercial legislation than on ordinary political questions. To their utter amazement, the more they persisted in making this point prominent, the more did they alienate the operatives, and the polling day witnessed one of the most ludicrously complete disillusions it is possible to conceive. When Mr. Ecroyd called the attention of the spinners and weavers to the notorious facts that foreign manufactured goods were driving British goods out of one market after another and were now swamping the home market, a "scare" at once seized upon the working-men voters, and they rushed to the poll to pronounce against a system of free-trade which to their perceptions was anything but fair trade. I have long pointed out the certainty of the English operatives becoming anti-free-traders if business did not improve, and if the selfishness of foreign States led them to impose any more hostile tariffs, and the Preston election is an illustration of the truth of this view. What further developments of this changed sentiment there may be will depend entirely on the progress of trade. If we should have a good harvest and a favourable commercial treaty with France, business will undoubtedly revive, and the cry for reciprocity will subside. My own anticipations are not very hopeful at present, but we must wait and see. Meanwhile we have begun negotiations with France for a new treaty, and a Commission, of which Sir Charles Dilke is President, is sitting *en permanence* to discuss the matter. The French Government has told ours that there is no occasion to hurry the negotiations to a conclusion, as it will be sufficient if a treaty is settled to lay before the new Chambers early in November next. But as the old treaty expires on the 8th of that month, it is clear enough that the new one cannot possibly be passed on the instant if any objection is made to it, and since it is anticipated that the new Chambers will be more Protectionist than the present, objections are certain if the new proposals should be more favourable to England than the new general tariff is. I do not consider, therefore, that postponement till the next Chambers meet is at all a satisfactory arrangement. It is, of course, the most likely result that before the Commission has been many days at work, the utterly irreconcileable character of the French pretensions and our claims will bring the entire business to an abrupt close. Should, contrary to expectation, the French prove at all yielding, the happy change will be more due to such incidents as the Preston election than to any tardy revival of sound economical views among them.

One of the Press Association's telegrams published here, to which, however, I do not attach very much importance, states that on the expiry of the present commercial treaty with France it is the intention of the French Government to add 15 per cent. to the existing duty on all textile fabrics coming from Great Britain ; also to give a bounty for all goods imported into French harbours in French vessels ; and further to impose a duty on all manufactured iron as well as paper brought from England to France. If we could conceive any French Government mad enough to do all this, we should be entitled to say that peace between the two countries would not be worth many days' purchase. But I think the statement mixes up in a blundering way facts or designs that are susceptible of a simpler explanation, and, moreover, exaggerates them.

Very favourable accounts of the growing cotton crop come from the United States. The weather for the last week or two has been exceptionally good, the temperature being high with an entire absence of heavy rains except in local storms. These are precisely the conditions which the authorities declare to be best for giving the young plant a good "stand." Accounts from the cotton fields have, therefore, been of the most favourable character, and have given rise already to very large estimates for next season's yield. With regard to acreage, an increase is generally expected, but mainly in Texas, the aggregate increase being called 4 per cent. This prospect, in conjunction with the great accumulation of stocks in Europe, is quite enough to account for the late depression in prices, and also for the fact that, low as those prices are, they have not sufficed to tempt spinners to buy and replenish their moderate stocks. I should add that while American local authorities call the estimated increase in acreage 4 per cent., Messrs. Neill Brothers and Co., always optimist, call it 8 to 10 per cent., and go in for a planting of 7,500,000 to 7,750,000 bales, yielding, after the usual allowances, about seven millions and a quarter bales in ultimate result. They say that they never remember a season of better promise at this date, particularly in view of the enormous use of manures which so stimulate rapid growth as to speedily convert late seasons into average or even early ones. The extended use of fertilisers is now in fact the great feature of the cotton cultivation, and is proof of the growing wealth of the planters.

The International Monetary Conference has adjourned till the 30th of next month, to allow time for the various Governments to communicate with each other. If they do anything at all, it will be what I mentioned a month or two since. India will engage to continue the free mintage of silver for a period, say ten years. Germany will suspend sales of silver for the same period, while the United States, France, and the Latin Union may for the same period engage to try bi-metallism ; Sir Louis Mallet's pronounced advocacy of bi-metallism, to which I referred in my last, has not by any means facilitated the task of the Conference, inasmuch as it has excited a great deal of angry comment here. Questions were asked in Parliament on the point to which I called attention, namely, as to whether Sir Louis Mallet, representing the India Council, spoke for himself and it only, or also for the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* a leading Minister and member of Mr. Gladstone's Government. It is now explained that Sir Louis spoke his own opinions merely, but the expressions used by Lord Hartington were so ambiguous as to excite the suspicion and anger of the mono-metallists here, while they at the same time failed to satisfy the bi-metallists. Such is the penalty a public man pays for not quite knowing his own mind. It is scarcely presumptuous to say that the noble Marquis has not studied the question, and does not really understand it ; but he is influenced by men like Sir Louis Mallet, and hence allows himself to speak doubtfully on a point as to which all his colleagues are absolutely free from doubt. Lord Hartington, of course, never thought that there was the least chance of the English Government adhering to bi-metallism ; he merely in his double capacity as Secretary for India and member of the Cabinet allowed his official action in one character to affect the tenor of his sentiments in the other character. He will, I fancy, be more cautious in future. As to Germany the Paris *Journal des Economistes* publishes what is understood to be a full and accurate report of the statements made by Baron Thielemann and his fellow-delegates from Berlin a week or two back at the Conference, the general tenor of which I mentioned at the time. The new and authoritative version brings out one or two points which escaped notice, or were not reported, when the Baron's elaborate "declaration" was given. He stated that Germany could not enter into an arrangement for the free coinage of silver for two reasons : first, that the reconstruction of her currency is already too far advanced, and next because her monetary condition in general forbids so sweeping a change. But she was willing to do something, and that something he stated with great precision. The German Government would, to begin with, undertake not to sell any silver for a certain number of years, and for a further period to sell only a certain quantity per annum—these periods to be determined hereafter. But might not the silver thalers in the hands of the public pass out of the country in inconvenient quantities into the Bi-metallic Union—supposing it to be established ? The answer is that this could only happen if the balance of trade were against Germany, or if silver rose in value to a higher point than that implied in the ratio of 15½ to 1. This eventuality is, however, assumed to be very unlikely. But Germany is prepared still further to aid a movement in which she cannot take a full share. In order to make any arrangement for a more extensive use of silver as subsidiary coins, she would withdraw the gold five-shilling pieces at present in circulation, amounting altogether to £1,387,500, and the five-shilling treasury notes (reichskassenscheine), of which £2,000,000 are in circulation. Then, again, the silver five-shilling pieces would be recoined, as well as the silver two-shilling pieces, of which, altogether, there are £8,600,000 in existence. The statement declares, in conclusion, that the delegates were prepared at once to discuss the method of carrying into effect these proposals. Of course the Conference will accept these proposals readily, even although they fall so far short of bi-metallism because they will at least materially help the market for silver, which is all that its most ardent members expect at present.

If it is any consolation to our depressed manufacturers here to know that some other nations are as badly off as themselves, they can get some comfort from the state of Russia. I see that the cotton and iron industries there are in a wretched state. For two months there has been a complete cessation of demand at St. Petersburg for coarse calicoes for the provinces, and over 100,000 pieces having accumulated during that period, all the smaller cotton manufacturers have decided to close their mills. Only a few of the large factories, such as those of Baron Stieglitz, Mr. Hubbard, M.P. (one of the now numerous band of Englishmen who find it more profitable to employ their capital abroad than at home), remain open, and these are only working short time in the hope that trade may revive before long. The same depression characterises the cotton trade at Warsaw, and more particularly at Moscow, where heavy failures are anticipated. Imports of raw produce into Russia have largely diminished ; raw cotton has fallen off 30 per cent., cotton thread 80 per cent., and silk 40 per cent. The cloth trade is also at a stand-still, and the iron trade is even worse. Many English merchants, depressed by the five years' bad trade and the gloomy political and financial prospects, are winding up their affairs preparatory to migrating with their capital to England. It is quite a pleasant surprise to hear of English merchants bringing back their capital to their own country for better employment than they can get abroad, but you will observe these are not manufacturers. As for the causes of this lamentable state of things in Russia, it is partly due, no doubt, to the restrictive and almost prohibitory character of her tariff, but mainly, I should think, to the Nihilist troubles and the constant alarms of revolutionary violence which paralyse all industrial effort.

In anticipation of the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 2nd June, the report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company has been issued for the six months ending 31st March. It does not give the accounts showing the working, as these are submitted in December, but only a few particulars about the fleet and the result so far. Of the eight vessels mentioned in the last report as under construction, only one, the Brindisi, has yet been delivered. The Rome was launched on the 14th instant, and she and the sister vessel, the Carthage, are making rapid progress towards completion. It is hoped that not only these, but also the Clyde, Thames, Shannon, Ganges, and Sutlej will be delivered by the builders in time to be despatched during the busy passenger season in the ensuing autumn. The last portion of the Company's debentures was paid off in March, and all this debt is now extinguished. The report pays a tribute to the merits of Mr. W. F. de Salis, the late chairman, who has been succeeded by Mr. Thomas Sutherland, one of the managing directors. As regards the working so far the directors point out that there has been a fall in freights since the middle of last year, a comparative absence of specie shipments, and a decreased receipt from the mail service ; but notwithstanding these disadvantages the active employment of the fleet and the increased capacity of the newer ships have, in combination with an improved passenger traffic, enabled the directors to secure a result which justifies them in declaring an *interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This last has been already announced.

It appears from the report of the Deputy Master of the Mint that the coinage of silver last year—£744,000—has exceeded that of any year since 1874, but of this amount £308,940 was sent to the Colonies. The gold coinage in 1880 was £4,150,052, the largest sum since 1876. The worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation in 1880 amounted to £250,000, the largest total of the last ten years, with the single exception of 1876, when the total withdrawn was valued at £275,000. The addition to the silver coinage last year, after the comparative inactivity of the Mint for half-a-dozen years before, is ascribed chiefly to the revival of trade which then set in.

LETTERS FROM UP-COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I BELIEVE Hyat Khan will *not* be acquitted. The utmost he can expect is a "non-proven," but it will be surprising if he even gets that. He has had two or three influential friends to plead his cause, but the opinion of the majority of those with whom judgment now rests is decidedly against him. Those who have read the extremely clear and able defence put forth by Hyat Khan may feel astonished at this assurance ; possibly I may share their astonishment ; but my present business is not to argue, but to state facts. All my acquaintances who have read the defence feel convinced, or, to say the least, are strongly impressed by it. But there the fact stands—the Khan's judges have reason, or believe they have reason, to think otherwise.

Hyat's case has created extraordinary interest among the Mahomedans of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. The native papers have been full of it for weeks. The native associations, wherein the garrulous baboo gushes forth in torrents of Johnsonian speech, have the story by heart. And the mosques have resounded with prayers for the official salvation of one who has been among the first to open to his fellow-countrymen the very difficult path to State offices and decorations. I have never known a case concerning native interests in which natives felt so strongly. For this there are several reasons. The manner in which the preliminary inquiry at Peshawur was conducted was deemed to savour of autocracy and race prejudice. And there are many Europeans who are strongly of opinion that the investigation should have been conducted differently. In the next place some persons who had a more or less active share in originating the prosecution of Hyat Khan are known to have been bitterly prejudiced against him previously. But of course these persons may have the divine gift of turning their minds into a cartesian *tabula rasa*, and dispensing justice impartially as the passionless goddess herself, with eyes bandaged and scales unloaded.

Much amusement was caused at the Barnacle Club some time since by the story of a threat from Mr. Secretary Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham, so the story goes, solemnly and indignantly declared that he would forsake the Indian Civil Service if Hyat Khan should be acquitted. Mr. Cunningham is the *deus ex machinâ* of the Punjab. Was it not Mr. Cunninghan who told a General in Northern Afghanistan that he, the Political, Mr. Cunningham, was worth a thousand bayonets—I think it was a thousand ; but perhaps Mr. Cunningham may have meant ten thousand—to him, that is, the General aforesaid ? The General laughed irreverently, and repeats the story, when he is in a funny mood, even to this day. You can understand how a person of Mr. Cunningham's stamp could ill be spared in the dullest, as it is the most bumptious, province of British India. The Jingoes of the Province have been played out ; there is no more fun to be got out of them, and the prospect of Mr. Cunningham turning his back for ever upon us is almost as dreary as that of a warm season without ice.

If Mr. Cunningham went, he might take the Lieutenant-Governor with him, or Sir Robert might take the Secretary. Never since the Punjab became British has there been an administration so insipid, so flat, so uninteresting, as that of the present Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Robert is believed by his admirers to be widely versed in practical science. But I fancy his store of knowledge resembles that of a technical dictionary in its extremely varied and detailed incoherence. Like General Sir Arthur Cotton, he is strong in water ; and given the leisure and the money, he would be prepared to illumine the Punjab with electric lights produced by water-mills stationed along the Five Rivers. As yet, the *Gazette*—I mean the official publication, not the newspaper—has not even broached the subject, and Sir Robert's term of office will expire before the work can seriously be taken in hand. His destined successor, Sir C. Aitchieson, may inherit the idea ; but I am not one of those who flatter themselves that this gentleman's administration will essentially differ from his predecessor's. He may perhaps "entertain" more, to use the fashionable but rather vulgar expression ; and that, I fancy, will be one of his most arduous duties. But otherwise his business will be to avoid giving and enduring trouble, to preserve unruffled, during his brief day, the expanse of official calm. And I am often inclined to believe that this is true philosophy.

Everybody in the Punjab, from Governor to *Kerani*, is excited about the collapse of the first enterprise of the kind ever started in the province. I allude to the reservoir of the new water-works, the contract for which was carried out by one of your Bombay Parsees, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee. The repair of the damage will be the work of a year at least, and the breakage has cost the larger share of a lakh of rupees—the sum which, it is understood, was paid to the Parsee contractors for their work. There is a good deal of talk about the flimsiness of portions of Nusserwanjee's work ; but all this should be received with caution. There are good judges who have pronounced the performance first-rate. It will be a trying task saddling the right horse. Many hold that the foundations only were at fault. Lahore, the scorching and dusty, built on the ruins of old cities ; and when the foundations of the tank were being laid, the workmen were always coming upon old remains. The foundation of concrete and stone might have been the strongest work of its sort ; but if it stood on mere rubbish heaps, honeycombed with the shells of ancient houses, nothing was more probable than that it should come to grief some day. I am by no means saying that this was the cause ; but merely recording the general speculation on the subject.

SUTLEJ.

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Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803, Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th June, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Calipso	B. Gelcich	18th June.
Mars		25th „
Polluce	G. Ragusin	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th June
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
[illegible]ty of Baltimore	J. Vernil.	2,300	300	13th Aug.
[illegible]ntham Hall	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adpated in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further [illegible]ticulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
[illegible]bay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st June
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.
1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver. Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use, Cash Rs. 12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY

14 CARAT GOLD ON IVORY
Will last for years.

Shirt Studs........................per set Rs. 2-8
Ditto with Collar Stud „ „ 3-0
Solitaires .... „ „ 3-8 to 9 0
Links .... „ „ 8-8 to 9 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles .... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopoeia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle.....................Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ...... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B. WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

WANTED a SCHOOL-MASTER (a married man preferred) competent to teach up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University. For particulars of salary, &c., apply, enclosing certificates of character and qualification, to

J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Treasurer, St. Mary's School.
Belgaum, 10th June, 1881.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the date of holding the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY convened for THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., has been ALTERED to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

By order of the Board
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries.
Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, Limited.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. MERELLO, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 11th instant, are hereby requested to send BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and PAY FREIGHT, if any, and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
RATE for Payments at once at Home by Telegraphic advice..	1 7 7-16 per Rupee.
Ditto for CIRCULAR NOTES, for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world	1 7 7-16 „
Ditto Demand Drafts, payable in England, Scotland, or Ireland, free of charge	1 7 7-16 „
Ditto 3 months' do.	1 7 11-16 „
Ditto 6 do. do.	1 7 15-16 „
Sovereigns....Rs. 12-1-6 each.	

These rates fluctuate, but the highest rate of the day upon which any transaction takes place, will be given.

Drafts sent direct to the Home address, if desired. No commission or agency charged. Government Currency Notes of ANY circle received at their full value—par.

SIMILAR NOTES are also issued *at par* for the use of Travellers in India and for the purpose of making remittances to any part of India.

WM. WATSON & CO.
Anglo-Indian and General Agency, Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta; 15th June, 1881.

N.B.—These notes, drafts, &c. are issued to the public within 5 minutes of their being applied for.

NOTICE.
ABKARI FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for ABKARI CONTRACTS of the tracts and for the period specified below subject to conditions, copies of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the Collector of the District concerned.

Each Tender must be sent, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash to the Collector of the district concerned, so as to reach him on or before 12 o'clock noon of the dates respectively mentioned below:—

(*a*) Exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirit in the Belgaum district, including the native territory attached, for three years ....27th June, 1881.
(*b*) Do. do. in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, for one, two, or three years.......27th June, 1881.
(*c*) Do. do. in the Broach Collectorate for one year...30th June, 1881.
(*d*) Exclusive privilege of retailing Toddy and Country Spirit in the Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Karjat, Wara, Moorbad, and Shahapur Talukas of the Thana district for one year.......................23rd June 1881.
(*e*) Do. do. in all the Talukas of the Kolaba Collectorate except the Bagayat villages of the Alibag Taluka, but including the Sudasghad Mahal of the Bhor State, for one year....................30th June 1881.
(*f*) Exclusive privilege of retailing Toddy and manufacturing and selling Country Spirit in the Jowhar State under the Collector of Thana, for one year ....30th June 1881.

Each of the foregoing Contracts comes into force on the 1st August, 1881. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the undersigned who reserves to himself the power of rejecting any or all the Tenders that may be received.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„ „	Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„ „	Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—Patron H. E. the GOVERNOR. For particulars apply to HEAD MASTER.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

BILLIARDS.—A match of 3,000 up for a Silver Cup will be continued THIS EVENING at the Waverly Billiard Rooms. Play commencing at 9 p. m.

RARE CHANCE! SINGLE ROOM TO LET at Rs. 10 per month, situated in the most pleasant part of Grant Buildings. Apply sharp, "G.," *B. Gazette.*

WANTED, a competent ENGROSSING CLERK. Apply by letter to Messrs. JANARDHUN and HORMUSJEE.

WANTED.—A few good COMPETENT COMPOUNDERS. Apply, enclosing testimonials to J. D. BERTIE & Co., Poona.

WANTED a very light PONY DOG-CART must be in good order. Apply with lowest price to "R.," Colaba, B. B. Station.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogsheads ex St. Cotherstone, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

THE "Arm and Platform" Sewing Machine, a model of elegance and simplicity. A really good and serviceable article.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, HAMS and BACON, in canvass, at 8 and 10 as. per lb. respectively. Apply at 1, Forbes Str., Fort, to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as., and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	10 0
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10 8
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	12 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16 8
	This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	10 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.			
23 8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.		13 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
31 8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	17 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit	Cash
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8 8	Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Credit Rs. 27 8	Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3 8	Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 4 8	Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 5 8	Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7 8	Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard	Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard	Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TROPICAL WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and made to ensure ease, comfort, and ventilation.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE, which is also allowed on value-payable parcels.

	Inches long.	Price.
Drab vulcanised cambric coats, a useful garment	46 48 50	Rs. 10
	52 54 56	„ 12
Fine drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46 48 50	„ 12-8
	52 54 56	„ 15
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine drab cashmere, double texture with velvet collar, the best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt or tear	46 48 50	„ 30
	52 54 56	„ 32
The Cape ventilating coat, fine drab Lytton cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46 48 50	„ 20
	52 54 56	„ 22
"The Ulster," fine drab Nainsook, double texture	50 52	„ 25
	54 56	„ 28
"The Ulster," stout drab twilled Cosmo-cloth, lined with thin woollen plaids, very useful for driving	54 56	„ 28
The Regulation Military Cloak, fine blue princetta cloth, double texture	48 50 52	„ 38
	54 & 56	„ 42
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, best blue cashmere, double texture	48 50 52	„ 48
	54 56	„ 52
Drab Waterproof Helmets		„ 5
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair		„ 5
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons,	each Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15,	„ 20
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard		„ 7
Brass Eyelets, fitted at, per doz.		„ 3

N. B.—All coats are fitted with storm-tabs at neck, and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.

OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

AGENTS FOR

AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery.
CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
"HOWARD'S" Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS—Celebrated Portland Cement.
PROCTOR & WALLIS—Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
WILSON ALEX. AND Co.—Launch Engines, &c.

We have most of the above Makers' Specialities in stock, and have arranged a Telegraphic Code so that we can import them direct on the shortest notice.

GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, and FORGINGS, we are especially laid out for this kind of work, and will be glad to submit Plans and Estimates.

CASTINGS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, up to 20 tons weight.

Illustrated Lists of our Patterns of Railing, &c., will be sent to intending Purchasers.

MACHINERY.—Imported through our Home Agents on the very best terms.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.—We have a large and varied stock, which we are continually replenishing by Canal steamers.

METALS.—Bar, Angle, Tee and Plate Iron of all brands and sections.
Galvanized plain and corrugated sheets and roof fittings—Pig Iron—Garthsherrie, B. S. Newport and Lackenby.
Copper Sheets and Rods, Muntz Metal, Phosphor Bronze, &c.—Steel, ordinary and best special tool.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE MONTHLY LISTS.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WANTED,

ALL kinds of PROFESSIONAL TALENT for the above Theatre. For vacant dates and terms apply to

GEO. NORVILLE,
58, Hornby Row, Fort.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held in the Cathedral Vestry on MONDAY next, June 20, at 5-30 p. m., to consider the advisability of altering or rescinding Rule 20.

R. F. WINTER, Hon. Secy.

TOILET NECESSARIES.

WE have received a large and well assorted stock of the undermentioned, manufactured by the best English Makers, and we particularly invite the attention of our Bombay and Mofussil Customers to the same.

Fancy Smelling Bottles.	Tooth Pastes.	Pomades (English and French).
Perfumery.	Penknives.	Tooth Powders.
Soaps.	Eau de Cologne.	Nail Scissors.
Hair Brushes.	Tooth and Nail Brushes.	Bath Gloves.
Combs.	Razors.	Clothes Brushes.
Hair Douches.	Shaving Brushes.	Toilet Vinegar.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of JOHN GORDON ASHER, late a Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Army, deceased, who died on the 2nd day of March, 1880, were on the 20th day of May, 1881, granted by the High Court of Bombay to JAMES HUTTON, Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay. All persons having any claims against the above Estate are required to send in particulars of the same in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the Administrators at their office, No. 14, Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the 25th day of June, 1881, after which day the said James Hutton will remit the assets belonging to the estate to the administrator to the said estate in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay their debts to the undersigned before the day last abovementioned.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1881.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.

SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.
Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

EXECUTES every kind of work in GILDING, in RELIEF, in PLASTER, ARTIFICIAL WOOD, TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial Marble and in Italian stucco lucido, at very moderate prices.

No. 56, Hornby Row, near Grand Central Hotel, Bombay.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited.

MESSRS. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. beg to announce that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay to the INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, which has been recently started in England with a registered capital of £100,000. The first consignment has arrived, and orders will be executed on the following terms:—

Rs. 27 per case containing 6 dozen bottles.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

		for cash
Under 5 cases		2½ per cent.
From 5 to 8 cases.	5 per cent..	2½ „
„ 8 to 12 „	7½ „	2½ „
„ 12 to 20 „	10 „	2½ „
„ 20 to 50 „	12½ „	2½ „
Above 50 „	15 „	2½ „

All orders should be accompanied by remittances.

RETAIL ORDERS.

For quantities less than one case will be executed by Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilliation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST TRIUMPH,
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.
WHEELER & WILSON
HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" & DIPLOMA FOR SEWING MACHINES OVER EIGHTY COMPETITORS, BEING THE HIGHEST AWARD MADE.

THE "Grand Prize" of which about 100 were awarded to Exhibitors of all nations and classes, is 2⅜ inch in diameter, and weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois and must not be mistaken for the Gold Medal, which is of secondary grade, of 2 inch in diameter and 3 ounces in weight, and of which 2,600 were awarded.

No Sewing Machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's genuine machines in all the Exhibitions of the world.

For Family use and all grades of manufacturing in Cloth and Leather.

Hand and treadle Machines, prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 165. Curved and Straight Needles.

Machines for making button holes; Machines for Pleating and Kittering.

Extras and Sundries always in Stock.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to consider and pass the following resolutions:—

1. That the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866.

2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint stock company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provision of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and to be called the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited having a capital of rupees eighteen lacs divided into [illegible] shares of rupees one thousand each, all the lands, [illegible] hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, [illegible] rights, credits, business, and good will of the said [illegible] Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to [illegible] the consideration for such sale 1,800 shares in [illegible] Company of rupees one-thousand each fully paid up for distribution among the shareholders of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner that the holder of one share in the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall either receive two shares and a-half in the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, or on payment of the sum of rupees 500 shall receive three shares in the same company.

4. That (if two Liquidators shall be appointed) in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

5. That the sale of the property [illegible] to the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidator or Liquidators subject to the covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfill all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations, and pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

6. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and he and they are hereby empowered to do all acts, and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 100⅜, French Rentes at 119¼, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102⅞. With Bar Silver, however, ⅛d. lower at 51⅛d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Paper comes ⅛ lower at 85⅛, Fours-and-a-half unchanged at 91⅛. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares are all unaltered.

At the London Skin Sales Goat Skins are again 1d. per lb. higher. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is firm and again partially 3d. to 6d. higher. Rapeseed is also firm with in some cases an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Wheat in firm at a rise of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in London, and Liverpool prices for Bombay qualities are 3d. per cental higher.

Piece-goods in Manchester Reuter says are firm, producers being obliged to ask higher rates to which buyers do not respond. This pretty well confirms private messages, which report sellers difficult to work with at anything like an equivalent to rates here.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was quiet at unchanged prices all round, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. In New York rates were unaltered at 11 1-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands and 10·67 cents per lb. for September shipment. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Tuesdays' Receipts..........	6,000	2,400	1,700
Four days' ,, ...	17,000	9,900	3,400
Total since 1st September......	5,566,400	4,802,400	4,404,800

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the fall in Silver advised from London, the market opened weak with a decline of 1-32d., but on the receipt of somewhat steadier telegrams from Calcutta the drop was recovered, and we now close at about yesterday's level. As usual on Council draft day the extent of business done has been small, and for the remainder of the mail we shall be guided by the advices from London to-morrow morning. The idea is that the average will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1s. 7⅛d., and if not over that figure the decline will probably be continued. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic		1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, ..	2·08	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been somewhat firmer again with more disposition to buy. Fours have been done at Rs. 100⅝ but close at Rs. 100 13-16, and Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 112 with, however, rather sellers at the rate.

SHARES are quiet with no great activity apparent. Banks are unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba, which close at Rs. 1,040. Press shares, as a general rule, are unchanged, but Mofussils are Rs. 10, Prince of Wales Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet, and in most cases Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON has been extremely quiet, and practically is Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy easier. The extent of business done has been limited in the extreme, and at the rate which receipts from up-country continue there seems little doubt, but rates must further give way. At the moment the estimate of the stock in Bombay is about 190,000, bales, and a continuance of fine weather in Guzerat will add to this materially.

SEEDS AND WHEAT show no change in rupee rates.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at 33s. 9d. to 35s. for Liverpool by steam, and for other ports there is no quotable change.

PIECE-GOODS continue remarkably quiet, and the spell of fine weather combined with the fall in exchange makes dealers cautious about doing much in the shape of indents.

COALS are quiet at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	773¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank..............	40,000	28⅓	all	10⅜ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	590
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	55
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co.......	300	500	all	45 p. s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	302½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	157½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,210
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
olkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

hmedabad S. & W. Company..........	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill..........	400	2,000	all	..	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company..........	30,000	1,000	100	5	130
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,825
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,085
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	835
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	995
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	685
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,160
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	60	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,180
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,060
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,065
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,910
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,630
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	255
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,275
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,145
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,240
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	840
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	482½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	670
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1035
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,040
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	212½

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	175 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,365
ndian Guarantee Suretyship Association..............	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,00[illegible]
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	30,000A	10	3½	..	@ 4½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 30	830
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	20,000	25	15	..	21
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	16

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 11th June 1881.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..............	67,358	0	0
Merchandise..........	1,71,605	0	0
Telegraph	465	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,14,428	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1880.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..............	53,813	0	0
Merchandise..........	1,57,372	0	0
Telegraph	616	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs..............	2,13,801	0	0
Increase..........	27,7627	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hamsteels, 1,089 tons, Captain W. Mackie, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bellini, 1,134 tons, Captain Sawyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (25th May) in ballast.

THE steamer Bessie Morris, 1,119 tons, Captain T. D. Moffats, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain W. Starratt, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Lieut. N. S. Ogilvie and 53 deck

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, 1,518 tons, Captain W. Loutit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Compta (11th June) via Carwar with a cargo of cotton and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Lamperts, 1,317 tons, Captain G. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (15th May) with a cargo of 1,097 tons coal and iron. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Kurrachee (12th June) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Gibbons, Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Harrington.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co's steamer Singapore, 2,418 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (20th May) via Genoa with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—3,745 packages brandy, 2 cases peppermint, 424 cases wine, 75 cases liquor, 75 packages corks, 29 cases provisions, and 35 cases dentzic. From London.—25 cases wine, 150 cases gin, 135 cases matches, 40 cases amonia, and 2 packages piece-goods. From Marseilles.—92 cases vermouth, 3 cases medicine, 51 packages piece-goods, 2 cases false pearls, 46 cases champagne, and 2 cases copper. From Genoa.—7 packages glassware, 18 cases sewing machine, 29 empty cases, 7 cases coral, 11 cases marbles, 29 packages piece-goods, 1 case clocks, 6 packages papers, and 200 tons coals. From Messina.—5 cases wine, 4 packages goods, and 50 barrels sulphur. From Port Said.—4 packages papers and 5 cases oil of storax. From Suez.—217 packages gum. From Aden.—93 packages gum and 23 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Hispania (s)	Laird	Kurrachee, June 12.
15	Singapore (s)........	Merello	Marseilles, May 20.
	Hazara (s)	Loutit	Compta, June 11.
	Lamperts (s)........	Jones	Cardiff, May 15.
	Bellini (s)	Sawyer	Marseilles, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
15	J.G. Tenasserim(s)	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	Hamsteels (s)	Mackie	Genoa.
	Bessie (s)	Moffats	Havre.
	Madura (s)..........	Starratt	and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore, to Genoa.
Steamer Hispania, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bellini, to Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
10	Commilla (s)	Davies	Rangoon, June 3.
	Lauderdale..........	Firth	Liverpool, Feb. 19.
	Maida (s)	Warington..	Bombay, May 19.
11	City of Edinburgh..	Anderson ..	Liverpool, May 11.
	Tiore (s)..............	Du Temple..	Point de Galle, June 5
	Simla (s)	Lewis	Singapore, May 9.
	Normandy	Turkey	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
	Abana	Thomas	Liverpool, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Ship Lammermoor.
June 11.—Steamers Madras, Pemba, Chindwara and Satara. Ship City of Vienna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
11	Chupra (s)............	......	Rangoon.
12	Sea Queen............	......	—
13	Duke of Devonshire (s)	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
12	Khandalla (s)	......	Bombay.
	Indus	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macleod (s)—500 boxes bar soap, Sawyer and Co.
Roumania (s)—150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Cypromene—33 cases glassware, Hormusjee Munchurjee.
Verona (s)—1 case printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.; 3 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—1 bale cotton, Gopalrow Malhar; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Wistow Hall (s)—31 bales wool, Gordhundas Bhugwandass; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 80 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co.; 7 bales skins, Fucker Mahomed M. and Co.; 76 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 68 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 70 bales hemp, Hunsraj Manjee; 304½ cwts. myrabolams, Khetsee Mooljee; 56 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 73 bales cotton, Goculdass Jettanee.
Roumania (s)—4,000 cwts. wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 50 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hispania (s)—2,600 cwts. wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.; 6,000 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 11,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 812½ cwts. wheat, Dewjee Jewant; 12,000 cwts. wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 17,148 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.; 3,800 cwts. wheat, and 235 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 33 bales wool, Chimondass Madhowdass; 40 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 220 cwts. coir yarn, Dhurumsey Visram; 70 cwts. coir yarn, Talockchund and Shapoorjee; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 5,600 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 50 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bretton Hall (s)—23 cwts. horns, and 4 bales hides and skins, Sulleman Hassum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—53⅞ cwts. turmeric, H. B. Sleeman and Co.; 20 bales skins and 4 cases carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Cumerea—19,285 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospodar—1,000 bales cotton, Thos. Moore and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bessie Morris (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Thos. Hilyard—600 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 179 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wheatfield (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co: 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Macleod (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Berengaria—5,900 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macleod (s)—262 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Verona (s)—1 cwt horns and 1 cwt tunkurknar, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—50 bales cotton, Jairam Damjee; 170 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Verona (s)—2 cases safflower, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s)—115 cwts ooplates, Sobhagchund Caporchund; 105 cwts ooplates, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 66 cwts sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Issac Ellias; 51 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 35 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 250 bales twist and 57½ cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 192 bales cotton, Nemchund Vussonjee; 25½ cwts bysabole, 4 cases black cochineal, 182 cwts sandalwood, 65 cwts olibanum, 8 cwts horns, and 3 cases hardware, Yue Lun Ching; 88 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 44 cwts bysabole, Cullianbhoy Gangjee; 83 cwts sharkfins and 9 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed; 53½ cwts gum, Tyebally Fazerbhoy; 6½ cwts fishmaws and 6½ cwts sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona (s)—105 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Anoopram Purshotum, deceased.

Pestonjee K.—Itcharam Hurgowan and others vs Bai Nurbudda, widow of the said deceased—Ardeshir and Hormusjee.—Part heard.

Summary Suit.

211-81—Craigie L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs Mooljee Assoo and another—settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

290-80—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Gopaldass Mathooradass—Prescot and W.
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs the Fleming S. and W. Co. and others C. L. and O. and A. and P.
540-80—Payne and G—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Essa Ahmed.
528-80—J. Macfarlane—Esmail Vullee Mahomed vs Noormahomed Abdul Rehmon and others—H. R., J. B. and D.
270-80—Hearn C. and L.—Jamsedjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—P. and G. and S. Pandarung—settled.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmedjee Issajee and another—in person.
500-80—M. H. Khan—Khengar Monsey vs Ramjee Shamjee and another—Muljee and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

313-80—Muljee and B.—Beramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonathjee—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

496-80—Tobin and R.—Hajee Cassum Hajee Ghunney and others vs Khoja Datoobhoy Ebrahim Khanderao.—Part heard.
163-81—In person—Abdoolcadur Lookmanjee vs M. C. Coelho and others.

Long Causes.

422-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Purmanund Nathoo—R. M. Sayani.
411-80—Muljee and B—Damodar Trimbuck Nensey vs Cassum Mahomed Durvesh and others—Tyabjee and D.
83-81—In person—Hasoojee Saloojee vs Jehanghirjee Bezonjee—In person.
85-81—Hore C. and B.—Virjbhoocandass Itcharam vs Abba Hubib—Ardesir and H.
194-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Dada bhoy Hormusjee Baxterna—In person.
113-81—In person (a pauper)—Haibai vs Hajbai.
126-81—M. H. Khan—Hajee Seedick Allana and others vs Mr. L. R. Carnac.—Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Phelps, Lieut.-Col., Commissary-General, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 13.

Thomson, 2nd Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave.
Watling, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Abu.
Shaw, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.

JUNE 14.

Little, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Bulkley, Major, 30th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Fuller, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, from N. Konkan.

JUNE 15.

Simmond, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Matheran.
Cummings, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Miles, Col., 26th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

JUNE 15.

Thomson, 2nd Lieut., 17th Lancers, from leave, to Mhow.
Bulkley, Major, 30th Bombay N. I., to join, to Jacobabad.
Stephen Knott, Vet. Surg., on leave, to Poona.
Powell, Lieut., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on duty to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, vice Mr. J. M. C. Mills, resigned.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C. S., Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Brandreth, C. S., or until further orders.

The Revd. V. W. Kinsman, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. Mr. Kinsman's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The following appointments are made, consequent on the retirement of Surgn.-Major S. J. Wyndowe, M. D., Residency Surgn., Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assumption by the officers concerned of their respective charges :—

Surgn.-Major T. Beaumont, M. D., Residency Surgn., Indore, to be Residency Surgn., Hyderabad.

Surgn.-Major D. F. Keegan, in medical charge of the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, and of the Political Agency, Western Malwa, to be Residency Surgeon, Indore, vice Surgn.-Major Beaumont.

Surgn. R. Caldecott, in medical charge of the 1st Regt., Central India Horse, to be in medical charge of the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, and of the Political Agency, Western Malwa, vice Surgn.-Major Keegan.

Surgn. P. M. Grant, officiating in medical charge of the Bhowpawar Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, to be in medical charge of the 1st Regt., Central India Horse, vice Surgn. Caldecott.

Surgn. G. H. D. Gimlette, I. M. S., to officiate as medical officer of the Bhopawar Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, vice Surgn. Grant.

The services of Lieut.-Col. H. G. Thomson, (late) Mysore Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., with effect from the 29th March 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—2nd-Lieut. G. B. Crawley, S.C., will rank as Lieut. from the 29th Feb., 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lieut. H. M. Prior, a probationer for the Mily. Accts. Dept., is confirmed in his appointment as Asst. Mily. Acct., with effect from the 12th May, 1880.

4th Sikh Infy.—Lieut. C. W. Williamson, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regt. of N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer.

No. 3 Field Baty.—Lieut. A. B. Shute, R.A., to officiate as Subn., vice Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R.A., appointed to officiate as Comdt., No. 4 Field Baty., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgn. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (p.a.) for two years.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, 8th June, 1881.

Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) Henry Collett, C.B., 8th June, 1881.

Major James Miller, 8th June, 1881.

Major Edward Lacon Ommanney, 9th June, 1881.

To be Majors.—Capt. Arthur George Hammond, 7th June 1881.

Capt. John Edward Sandeman, 7th June, 1881.

Capt. (Brevet Major) Edward Molloy, 7th June, 1881.

Capt. William John Willison, C.I.E., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. (Bt. Major) James Cook, 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Celadon Charles Brownlow, 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Frederick William Nicolay, 8th June, 1881.

To be Capt.—Lieut. Vernon Ansdell Schalch, 29th May, 1881.

To be Majors.—Capt. Ralph Anstruther Price, Genl. List, Infy. 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Edward Evans Grigg, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. James Murphy Tulloch, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Charles Ransford, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. George MacCall, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) John Richard Breeks Atkinson, Genl. Infy. 7th June, 1881.

Capt. James Fraser, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Etwall Walter Smyth, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Edward Harvey Webb, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Hugh Stark Anderson, Genl. List., Infy. 7th June 1881.

Capt. William Walter Hopton Scott, Genl. List, Infy., 7th June, 1881.

Capt. Percy Wyndham Smith, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. James Agnew McNeale, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Charles Frederick Thomas, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Arthur Oldham, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Walter Edward Gowan, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Allan Harden, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Captain William Charles Ramsden, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June, 1881.

Capt. Thomas Nicholas, Genl. List, Infy., 8th June 1881.

The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major (Lieut.-Genl.) Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., (Supernumerary), Benl. Cavy.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) John Lewis Loch, Benl. Cavy.

To be Major.—Capt. (Bt. Major) John Shakespear Irvine, late 2nd E. L. Cavy.

From the 1st April, 1881, in succession to Lieut. Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavy. retired.

Alteration of rank.—Lieut. Col. Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie Ben. Cavy., from the 17th Jan., 1881, in succession to Lieut. Col., (Bt. Col.) J. B. Saunders, Ben. Cavy., retired.

The name of Capt. A. G. Webster, (19th Hus.,) late 1st E. L. C., is placed on the list of Majors, from the 17th Jan., 1881, consequent on the above alteration of rank.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed 12 years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., are admitted to the Col.'s allowance, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) George William Frasher, 9th June, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Hungerford Meyer Boddam, 9th June, 1881.

3rd Ben. Cavy. Woordie-Major Wajud Ally, to be Ressaldar, vice Ausuf Ally, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Ressaldar Mullock Sigh, to be Woordie-Major, vice Wajud Ally, promoted; Jemadar Mahomed Ukrum, to be Ressaidar, vice Mullock Singh, promoted; Duffadar Maharam Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Mahomed Ukrum, promoted, 17th December, 1880.

12th Ben. Cavy.—Duffadar Surda Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Ram Singh, promoted, 1st May, 1880.

Duffadar Rahimdad Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Mahtab Ali Khan, invalided, 1st May, 1881.

8th Regt. of N. Infy.—Havildar Permessurdutt Missir, to be Jemadar, vice Jankee Misser, deceased, 6th December, 1880.

15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of N. Infy.—Jemadar Boota Singh, to be Subadar, vice Anoke Singh, deceased; Havildar Kaun Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Boota Singh, promoted, 8th March, 1881.

Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engr.-in-Chief, Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway, in Class 1, Grade 3, of the Superior Rev. Estab. of State Railways, is promoted to Class I, Grade 2.

Major W. G. Cumming, R.E., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India during the absence of Capt. W. P. Tomkins, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Wyath, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, British Burma (on furlough), is permanently promoted to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th March.

Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, Traffic Dept., Rajputana State Railway, is promoted from the Candidate Class to Class IV of the State Railway Rev. Estab., with effect from the 1st Feb.

Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred to the Mily. Works Branch of the P. W. D.

Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., is re-appointed to the P. W. D. as Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, and posted to the Mily. Works Branch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RAYMOND—June 15th, at Bombay, at the Picquet Police Station, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Richard Raymond, Inspector, Bombay Police, aged 41 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. The funeral will start from the house at 4 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT—June 11th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. C. Bennett, E. I. R., of a daughter.
COOPER—June 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. C. Cooper, of a son.
MACKINNON.—June 11th at No. 11, Camac Street, the wife of John MacKinnon, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WYNCOLL—FOWLER—June 2nd, at Calcutta, Charles Edward Wyncoll, 88th Connaught Rangers, attached to 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to Mary, daughter of Thomas E. Fowler, of St. Helena.

DEATH.

BOWEN—June 9th, at Arrah, Bengal, Helen, the beloved wife of the Rev. E. G. A. Bowen, A.C.S., Chaplain, aged 22 years.

SURGEON DENTIST,
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Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg informs us that "the deputation of Merv-Turkomans" have expressed their willingness to agree to friendly relations with Russia, but that they object to a Russian Resident at Merv, and also to Turkomans being liable to service in the Russian army. The news is important as letting in some light upon the recent negotiation between the Chiefs who have been assembling in Merv and the Russians—negotiations with regard to which, as we heard only the other day, Sir Charles Dilke could only say that he had no information. We think it has not been stated previously that the deputation which has waited upon the Emperor in General Skobeleff" strain included an embassy from Merv, but it would appear now that it did. And if we are to judge of the Russian demands from what it seems the representatives of Merv venture to demur to, it must be confessed that Russia has not been restrained in her original demands by any undue fear of hurting English susceptibilities. The demand that the Turkomans shall be liable to conscription for the benefit of the Russian armies cannot, we presume, have extended to Merv itself, but must refer to the recently annexed provinces. There is nothing, however, so improbable in the idea of a Russian Resident being proposed for the "Queen of the Desert." There is something pathetic in the persistent objection of the noble savage to a European Resident. It tells a tale, we fear, at which Europeans have some reason to blush. The "great Earl's" unpatriotic protest against his country's policy rises to the mind in contemplating the universal horror with which the proposal which drove Shere Ali into exile is everywhere regarded in Asia. "Were I an American," said Lord Chatham, "as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never, never, never." Is it too much to say that if Englishmen were Kabulees or Merv-Turkomans, and were asked to receive a "foreign resident" they would consent—never, never, never ?

THE Government of India have taken the opportunity of the near approach of the 1st of July, when the Indian Factories Act (No. XV.) of 1881 comes into operation, to address a circular letter to the local Governments and Administrations explaining the principles to be observed in the working of that Act. This proceeding of the Government is very much to be commended for its recognition of the representations made to them by the mill-owners and other commercial and political associations of the country. It affords a marked contrast to the snubbing which Lord Lytton administered to an important political association at Calcutta, who protested against the policy of Government in the matter of the partial repeal of the cotton import duty. One cannot peruse the circular without being impressed with the spirit of honesty which breathes through it. Government appear to be fully conscious of the fact that a wide divergence of views exists between them, and the commercial classes of all the three Presidencies on the expediency of factory legislation in this country, and although they have finally carried the measure in a spirit of moderation, yet the fact cannot be concealed that it has been passed in spite of the opinions of the bodies and associations most competent to judge of its effects. Government believe that "the uneasiness which is still felt in some quarters regarding its possible effects on the manufacturing industries is caused not so much by objection to the protection of children and to the fencing of machinery, as by the fear that the provisions designed for these purposes may be injudiciously worked to the detriment of legitimate operations." We are afraid this statement does not embrace the whole truth as to the apprehensions entertained by the mill-owning and commercial classes in regard to the working of the Act. These bodies regard the present Act as but the thin end of the wedge, and fear that by extending its scope it may be made to serve any purpose Manchester may deem most desirable to gain her object of shutting up the Bombay mills. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee to consider the system of labour in the cotton mills of this Presidency, and the opinion of that Committee, arrived at after a due inquiry of the points submitted for its consideration, was that the introduction of a Factory Act to regulate the hours of labour and the ages of the workpeople employed in the mills, was unnecessary. The millowners of Bombay protested in strong terms against legislation in any shape whatever in regard to factory labour. They contended that no analogy can exist between the state of things in India and that found in English cotton manufactories; that if any enactment was necessary, the necessity would have shown itself from the complaints of the mill hands, but no such complaints have ever been known or heard of so far; that factory work, from its being light and of easy character, is highly popular with the labouring classes among the natives; that women and children are employed to a much smaller extent in factories here than is the case in England. Regarding the fencing of machinery, it was contended that no law was needed to ensure that precaution being attended to. Once a machine is fenced, the protection lasts for an indefinite time. No staff of Inspectors is required to see to its being maintained. As to the protection of children, all millowners were agreed that children of tender age should not be made to work in factories. Even after the measure was passed in Council, and had received the assent of the Governor-General, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association expressed their regret "that legislation has been considered by Government to be necessary," and ventured to hope that a spirit of moderation would animate the officers who might be appointed to carry out the Act, since the Committee thought that the "Act, if worked harshly, would be attended with great injury to the cotton industry." The Bombay Chamber and the Bombay millowners, it would appear, are not singular in their misgivings as to the results of the working of the Act. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce holds similar views. At the last meeting of that Chamber, Mr. Crum, the retiring President, alluding, among other topics, to the Factories Act, remarked :—"Although we may still, as regards our own Presidency, consider that no Act was necessary, I hope that the fears generally entertained that any legislation will prove to be a check on local industry, by tending to disturb the relations between the employers and employed, may not be realized."

In the opinion of commercial men, then, the relations between capital and labour have in India at least hardly reached the stage at which Government interference can be said to be properly called for. India, it must be remembered, was the earliest home of cotton manufactures. Her manufacturing industry has lost ground in the race of competition with Manchester, which has been able to supply the country with cheaper goods by the aid of superior mechanical appliances. Now that India is coming forward to reclaim a portion of her lost ground by seeking the aid of those mechanical appliances, it is fair that no obstacles should be thrown in the way of the revival of the industry by any act of interference on the part of Government. The belief in well-informed commercial circles is general that the appointment of a Government agency in the persons of Factory Inspectors can hardly fail to affect injuriously the mill-owning interests. That being the case, it is ground for satisfaction that the Supreme Government, in the circular letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Grant, have taken means "to impress upon all local Governments the necessity of regulating the machinery of inspection and of selecting the inspecting agency in such a manner as to prevent all reasonable cause of complaint." The Government of India, we are further assured, attach great importance to the choice of Inspectors who, while they will take care that the provisions of the Act are honestly and thoroughly carried out, will discharge their duties in the most conciliatory manner.

But notwithstanding these efforts on the part of Government to secure the smooth and equitable working of the Act, its provisions are so obnoxious that many of the millowners of Bombay have already given notice to their work-people that they will not employ children below twelve years of age after the 1st July. Children may be employed under the Act, subject to the observance of certain rules, to a minimum age of seven years; but boys and girls above twelve years old do not come within the meaning of the term "child" as defined in the Act; so that those mills which employ no children below that age will escape the necessity of complying with a number of what the millowners consider vexatious regulations and restrictions. The chief rules with reference to the employment in factories of children below twelve years of age are that no child shall be employed at all under the age of seven; that children under twelve are not to be worked for more than nine hours a day, and that an interval or intervals, amounting in the whole for at least an hour, shall be allowed to such very juvenile employés for food and rest; that the times at which such intervals are allowed shall be fixed by the local Government, and notices to that effect posted in the mills; that these children shall not be allowed to perform certain specified classes of work; that "the local Government (meaning the inspector) may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe," registers of the children employed, &c., &c. By refusing to engage children below twelve years of age, millowners will escape the necessity of attending to these several requirements, and will escape also, to some extent at any rate, what they regard as the most intolerable provision of the legislation, the troublesome visits and interference of the Government inspectors. Their objection to the Act is not a mere sentimental affair, for they must be considerable losers by abandoning the employment of children between seven and twelve years old. A great number of children of that age are at present employed in the mills, and the little folks do as much and as satisfactory work of the kind they are put to as men or women could do, and of course for very much less wages. But if the introduction of the Act is a misfortune to the millowners, to the extent that they will have considerable trouble and extra expense in supplying the place of the little labourers they are about to discharge, it is a much greater misfortune to the children and their families. Hundreds of children who have hitherto been earning their own livelihood in a manner perfectly congenial to them and harmless to everyone, will be thrown out of employment; the family revenue to which they have contributed their quota being reduced, the family rations must be reduced in proportion; and instead of spending their time quietly and profitably at the mills, they will in future be left, while their parents are at work, to pick up what they can by begging or stealing in the streets. We don't see that the millowners can be held to blame for taking measures that they consider necessary to protect their own interests; but decidedly the result which throws large numbers of children on the streets, is very much to be deplored. We are afraid the not distant effect will be an expense to Government, which we would fain see saved, in the shape of increased accommodation at the Sassoon Reformatory, and later, in the natural course of things, enlargement of the House of Correction and County Jail, and enhancement of the cost of administration of justice and maintenance of prisoners, to meet the case of extensive augmentation of the criminal classes.

WE suppose that as the *Daily News* is the Ministerial paper, the denial of the *Telegraph's* confident statements about the offer to the Earl of Camperdown of the Governorship of Madras and his Lordship's acceptance of the office, must be taken as authoritative. It is curious, as we remarked yesterday, that the *Telegraph* should twice make a statement "devoid of foundation." This description of the announcement is very sweeping; in fact, it denies that the appointment was ever offered to Lord Camperdown—almost that he was ever thought of for it.

THE great number of people in India interested in the Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund, who were beginning to apprehend failure to the movement from the apparent supineness of the Committee, will be glad to see the circular from the London Secretary with which a correspondent kindly favours us this morning, and which shows that the executive have been by no means idle or neglectful. A plan of proceeding has been resolved upon, which will include the presentation to Parliament of a large number of petitions from individual officers. A form of petition, with full instructions how to fill it up correctly, is to be sent to each member, and no petitions will be presented until a considerable number, at present not specified, have been received. The committee have adopted a moderate and a wise course in determining that the petitions are not to suggest the claiming of anything as a right, but will "respectfully submit for consideration the position of the Staff Corps as compared with other branches of Her Majesty's Service." It may not be out of place to mention here some of the grievances which are sought to be remedied, as the inadequacy of the present pension rates, which were fixed in 1796, when money of course went farther than it does in these days of depreciated silver and general high prices; the fact that service out of India in a Queen's regiment does not count for pension in the Staff Corps; all leave not counting as service towards pension, &c. The scale of pensions the Committee will endeavour to obtain for the Indian army and Staff Corps is :—£250 a year on completion of twenty years' service, with £50 for each additional year, making £500 at twenty-five and £750 at thirty years' service, and all leave and service out of India to count. Doubting whether the privilege of serving on year by year in order to secure an extra £50 pension would be conceded, as tending to induce officers to remain on unduly, the Committee suggest the alternative of restricting retirements to twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-eight years' service, *i. e.*, an officer retiring on twenty-four years' service would only get the pension for twenty, and so on. The present pension scale shows :—£191-12s. per annum after twenty years' service, eighteen of which must be in India; £292 per annum after twenty-four years', of which twenty-two must be in India; and £365 after twenty-eight years, of which twenty-five must be in India.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY, 27.

THE Preston election has turned out, as I confidently anticipated it would, in the return of the Conservative and Reciprocity candidate, but he has succeeded by a majority far beyond what the warmest of his partisans had ventured to hope for. Whereas at the general election last year the second of the two Conservatives, Sir John Holker, the Attorney-General, had a majority of 286 only. Mr. Ecroyd has beaten his adversary, Mr. "*Pall Mall Gazette*" Thompson, by a majority of no less than 1,664. There were no extraneous reasons accounting for Mr. Ecroyd's success. On the contrary, many influences, among others the not insignificant influence of the late member's partner, were against him. What, then, was the secret of his success? It was partly political of course, the unpopularity of the Government being just now at its height, but the new weight thrown into the scale, which added a clear thousand votes to the Conservative side, was a purely trade and industrial one. Mr. Ecroyd is a strong advocate of reciprocity in our tariff arrangement, and has written and spoken to that effect. Apparently at the outset he did not put that in the front of his claims for the support of the Preston voters, but merely appealed to them as a warm Conservative. His opponents, however, fancying that they had found out a weak spot in his armour, dragged in Mr. Ecroyd's views on reciprocity, insisted on gibbeting him as a Protectionist, told the working men he would put a tax on the people's bread if he dared, and revived the stale trick of exhibiting on their platforms a big loaf and a little one, to symbolise the difference between the benign results of Mr. Yates Thompson's fiscal opinions in practice and the semi-starvation principles which they chose to identify with Mr. Ecroyd. Confident that this cry of free trade *versus* Protection would be the most popular *cheval de battaille* that could be trotted out, they rode it to death, and took care to let everybody see that the fight was more one bearing on our commercial legislation than on ordinary political questions. To their utter amazement, the more they persisted in making this point prominent, the more did they alienate the operatives, and the polling day witnessed one of the most ludicrously complete disillusions it is possible to conceive. When Mr. Ecroyd called the attention of the spinners and weavers to the notorious facts that foreign manufactured goods were driving British goods out of one market after another and were now swamping the home market, a "scare" at once seized upon the working-men voters, and they rushed to the poll to pronounce against a system of free-trade which to their perceptions was anything but fair trade. I have long pointed out the certainty of the English operatives becoming anti-free-traders if business did not improve, and if the selfishness of foreign States led them to impose any more hostile tariffs, and the Preston election is an illustration of the truth of this view. What further developments of this changed sentiment there may be will depend entirely on the progress of trade. If we should have a good harvest and a favourable commercial treaty with France, business will undoubtedly revive, and the cry for reciprocity will subside. My own anticipations are not very hopeful at present, but we must wait and see. Meanwhile we have begun negotiations with France for a new treaty, and a Commission, of which Sir Charles Dilke is President, is sitting *en permanence* to discuss the matter. The French Government has told ours that there is no occasion to hurry the negotiations to a conclusion, as it will be sufficient if a treaty is settled to lay before the new Chambers early in November next. But as the old treaty expires on the 8th of that month, it is clear enough that the new one cannot possibly be passed on the instant if any objection is made to it, and since it is anticipated that the new Chambers will be more Protectionist than the present, objections are certain if the new proposals should be more favourable to England than the new general tariff is. I do not consider, therefore, that postponement till the next Chambers meet is at all a satisfactory arrangement. It is, of course, the most likely result that before the Commission has been many days at work, the utterly irreconcileable character of the French pretensions and our claims will bring the entire business to an abrupt close. Should, contrary to expectation, the French prove at all yielding, the happy change will be more due to such incidents as the Preston election than to any tardy revival of sound economical views among them.

One of the Press Association's telegrams published here, to which, however, I do not attach very much importance, states that on the expiry of the present commercial treaty with France it is the intention of the French Government to add 15 per cent. to the existing duty on all textile fabrics coming from Great Britain; also to give a bounty for all goods imported into French harbours in French vessels; and further to impose a duty on all manufactured iron as well as paper brought from England to France. If we could conceive any French Government mad enough to do all this, we should be entitled to say that peace between the two countries would not be worth many days' purchase. But I think the statement mixes up in a blundering way facts or designs that are susceptible of a simpler explanation, and, moreover, exaggerates them.

Very favourable accounts of the growing cotton crop come from the United States. The weather for the last week or two has been exceptionally good, the temperature being high with an entire absence of heavy rains except in local storms. These are precisely the conditions which the authorities declare to be best for giving the young plant a good "stand." Accounts from the cotton fields have, therefore, been of the most favourable character, and have given rise already to very large estimates for next season's yield. With regard to acreage, an increase is generally expected, but mainly in Texas, the aggregate increase being called 4 per cent. This prospect, in conjunction with the great accumulation of stocks in Europe, is quite enough to account for the late depression in prices, and also for the fact that, low as those prices are, they have not sufficed to tempt spinners to buy and replenish their moderate stocks. I should add that while American local authorities call the estimated increase in acreage 4 per cent., Messrs. Neill Brothers and Co., always optimist, call it 8 to 10 per cent., and go in for a planting of 7,500,000 to 7,750,000 bales, yielding, after the usual allowances, about seven millions and a quarter bales in ultimate result. They say that they never remember a season of better promise at this date, particularly in view of the enormous use of manures which so stimulate rapid growth as to speedily convert late seasons into average or even early ones. The extended use of fertilisers is now in fact the great feature of the cotton cultivation, and is proof of the growing wealth of the planters.

The International Monetary Conference has adjourned till the 30th of next month, to allow time for the various Governments to communicate with each other. If they do anything at all, it will be what I mentioned a month or two since. India will engage to continue the free mintage of silver for a period, say ten years. Germany will suspend sales of silver for the same period, while the United States, France, and the Latin Union may for the same period engage to try bi-metallism; Sir Louis Mallet's pronounced advocacy of bi-metallism, to which I referred in my last, has not by any means facilitated the task of the Conference, inasmuch as it has excited a great deal of angry comment here. Questions were asked in Parliament on the point to which I called attention, namely, as to whether Sir Louis Mallet, representing the India Council, spoke for himself and it only, or also for the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* a leading Minister and member of Mr. Gladstone's Government. It is now explained that Sir Louis spoke his own opinions merely, but the expressions used by Lord Hartington were so ambiguous as to excite the suspicion and anger of the mono-metallists here, while they at the same time failed to satisfy the bi-metallists. Such is the penalty a public man pays for not quite knowing his own mind. It is scarcely presumptuous to say that the noble Marquis has not studied the question, and does not really understand it; but he is influenced by men like Sir Louis Mallet, and hence allows himself to speak doubtfully on a point as to which all his colleagues are absolutely free from doubt. Lord Hartington, of course, never thought that there was the least chance of the English Government adhering to bi-metallism; he merely in his double capacity as Secretary for India and member of the Cabinet allowed his official action in one character to affect the tenor of his sentiments in the other character. He will, I fancy, be more cautious in future. As to Germany the Paris *Journal des Economistes* publishes what is understood to be a full and accurate report of the statements made by Baron Thielemann and his fellow-delegates from Berlin a week or two back at the Conference, the general tenor of which I mentioned at the time. The new and authoritative version brings out one or two points which escaped notice, or were not reported, when the Baron's elaborate "declaration" was given. He stated that Germany could not enter into an arrangement for the free coinage of silver for two reasons: first, that the reconstruction of her currency is already too far advanced, and next because her monetary condition in general forbids so sweeping a change. But she was willing to do something, and that something he stated with great precision. The German Government would, to begin with, undertake not to sell any silver for a certain number of years, and for a further period to sell only a certain quantity per annum—these periods to be determined hereafter. But might not the silver thalers in the hands of the public pass out of the country in inconvenient quantities into the Bi-metallic Union—supposing it to be established? The answer is that this could only happen if the balance of trade were against Germany, or if silver rose in value to a higher point than that implied in the ratio of 15½ to 1. This eventuality is, however, assumed to be very unlikely. But Germany is prepared still further to aid a movement in which she cannot take a full share. In order to make any arrangement for a more extensive use of silver as subsidiary coins, she would withdraw the gold five-shilling pieces at present in circulation, amounting altogether to £1,387,500, and the five-shilling treasury notes (reichskassenscheine), of which £2,000,000 are in circulation. Then, again, the silver five-shilling pieces would be recoined, as well as the silver two-shilling pieces, of which, altogether, there are £8,600,000 in existence. The statement declares, in conclusion, that the delegates were prepared at once to discuss the method of carrying into effect these proposals. Of course the Conference will accept these proposals readily, even although they fall so far short of bi-metallism because they will at least materially help the market for silver, which is all that its most ardent members expect at present.

If it is any consolation to our depressed manufacturers here to know that some other nations are as badly off as themselves, they can get some comfort from the state of Russia. I see that the cotton and iron industries there are in a wretched state. For two months there has been a complete cessation of demand at St. Petersburg for coarse calicoes for the provinces, and over 100,000 pieces having accumulated during that period, all the smaller cotton manufacturers have decided to close their mills. Only a few of the large factories, such as those of Baron Stieglitz, Mr. Hubbard, M.P. (one of the now numerous band of Englishmen who find it more profitable to employ their capital abroad than at home), remain open, and these are only working short time in the hope that trade may revive before long. The same depression characterises the cotton trade at Warsaw, and more particularly at Moscow, where heavy failures are anticipated. Imports of raw produce into Russia have largely diminished; raw cotton has fallen off 30 per cent., cotton thread 80 per cent., and silk 40 per cent. The cloth trade is also at a stand-still, and the iron trade is even worse. Many English merchants, depressed by the five years' bad trade and the gloomy political and financial prospects, are winding up their affairs preparatory to migrating with their capital to England. It is quite a pleasant surprise to hear of English merchants bringing back their capital to their own country for better employment than they can get abroad, but you will observe these are not manufacturers. As for the causes of this lamentable state of things in Russia, it is partly due, no doubt, to the restrictive and almost prohibitory character of her tariff, but mainly, I should think, to the Nihilist troubles and the constant alarms of revolutionary violence which paralyse all industrial effort.

In anticipation of the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 2nd June, the report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company has been issued for the six months ending 31st March. It does not give the accounts showing the working, as these are submitted in December, but only a few particulars about the fleet and the result so far. Of the eight vessels mentioned in the last report as under construction, only one, the Brindisi, has yet been delivered. The Rome was launched on the 14th instant, and she and the sister vessel, the Carthage, are making rapid progress towards completion. It is hoped that not only these, but also the Clyde, Thames, Shannon, Ganges, and Sutlej will be delivered by the builders in time to be despatched during the busy passenger season in the ensuing autumn. The last portion of the Company's debentures was paid off in March, and all this debt is now extinguished. The report pays a tribute to the merits of Mr. W. F. de Salis, the late chairman, who has been succeeded by Mr. Thomas Sutherland, one of the managing directors. As regards the working so far the directors point out that there has been a fall in freights since the middle of last year, a comparative absence of specie shipments, and a decreased receipt from the mail service; but notwithstanding these disadvantages the active employment of the fleet and the increased capacity of the newer ships have, in combination with an improved passenger traffic, enabled the directors to secure a result which justifies them in declaring an *interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This last has been already announced.

It appears from the report of the Deputy Master of the Mint that the coinage of silver last year—£744,000—has exceeded that of any year since 1874, but of this amount £308,940 was sent to the Colonies. The gold coinage in 1880 was £4,150,052, the largest sum since 1876. The worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation in 1880 amounted to £250,000, the largest total of the last ten years, with the single exception of 1876, when the total withdrawn was valued at £275,000. The addition to the silver coinage last year, after the comparative inactivity of the Mint for half-a-dozen years before, is ascribed chiefly to the revival of trade which then set in.

LETTERS FROM UP-COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I BELIEVE Hyat Khan will *not* be acquitted. The utmost he can expect is a "non-proven," but it will be surprising if he even gets that. He has had two or three influential friends to plead his cause, but the opinion of the majority of those with whom judgment now rests is decidedly against him. Those who have read the extremely clear and able defence put forth by Hyat Khan may feel astonished at this assurance; possibly I may share their astonishment; but my present business is not to argue, but to state facts. All my acquaintances who have read the defence feel convinced, or, to say the least, are strongly impressed by it. But there the fact stands—the Khan's judges have reason, or believe they have reason, to think otherwise.

Hyat's case has created extraordinary interest among the Mahomedans of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. The native papers have been full of it for weeks. The native associations, wherein the garrulous baboo gushes forth in torrents of Johnsonian speech, have the story by heart. And the mosques have resounded with prayers for the official salvation of one who has been among the first to open to his fellow-countrymen the very difficult path to State offices and decorations. I have never known a case concerning native interests in which natives felt so strongly. For this there are several reasons. The manner in which the preliminary inquiry at Peshawur was conducted was deemed to savour of autocracy and race prejudice. And there are many Europeans who are strongly of opinion that the investigation should have been conducted differently. In the next place some persons who had a more or less active share in originating the prosecution of Hyat Khan are known to have been bitterly prejudiced against him previously. But of course these persons may have the divine gift of turning their minds into a cartesian *tabula rasa*, and dispensing justice impartially as the passionless goddess herself, with eyes bandaged and scales unloaded.

Much amusement was caused at the Barnacle Club some time since by the story of a threat from Mr. Secretary Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham, so the story goes, solemnly and indignantly declared that he would forsake the Indian Civil Service if Hyat Khan should be acquitted. Mr. Cunningham is the *deus ex machinâ* of the Punjab. Was it not Mr. Cunninghan who told a General in Northern Afghanistan that he, the Political, Mr. Cunningham, was worth a thousand bayonets—I think it was a thousand; but perhaps Mr. Cunningham may have meant ten thousand—to him, that is, the General aforesaid? The General laughed irreverently, and repeats the story, when he is in a funny mood, even to this day. You can understand how a person of Mr. Cunningham's stamp could ill be spared in the dullest, as it is the most bumptious, province of British India. The Jingoes of the Province have been played out; there is no more fun to be got out of them, and the prospect of Mr. Cunningham turning his back for ever upon us is almost as dreary as that of a warm season without ice.

If Mr. Cunningham went, he might take the Lieutenant-Governor with him, or Sir Robert might take the Secretary. Never since the Punjab became British has there been an administration so insipid, so flat, so uninteresting, as that of the present Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Robert is believed by his admirers to be widely versed in practical science. But I fancy his store of knowledge resembles that of a technical dictionary in its extremely varied and detailed incoherence. Like General Sir Arthur Cotton, he is strong in water; and given the leisure and the money, he would be prepared to illumine the Punjab with electric lights produced by water-mills stationed along the Five Rivers. As yet, the *Gazette*—I mean the official publication, not the newspaper—has not even broached the subject, and Sir Robert's term of office will expire before the work can seriously be taken in hand. His destined successor, Sir C. Aitchieson, may inherit the idea; but I am not one of those who flatter themselves that this gentleman's administration will essentially differ from his predecessor's. He may perhaps "entertain" more, to use the fashionable but rather vulgar expression; and that, I fancy, will be one of his most arduous duties. But otherwise his business will be to avoid giving and enduring trouble, to preserve unruffled, during his brief day, the expanse of official calm. And I am often inclined to believe that this is true philosophy.

Everybody in the Punjab, from Governor to *Kerani*, is excited about the collapse of the first enterprise of the kind ever started in the province. I allude to the reservoir of the new water-works, the contract for which was carried out by one of your Bombay Parsees, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee. The repair of the damage will be the work of a year at least, and the breakage has cost the larger share of a lakh of rupees—the sum which, it is understood, was paid to the Parsee contractors for their work. There is a good deal of talk about the flimsiness of portions of Nusserwanjee's work; but all this should be received with caution. There are good judges who have pronounced the performance first-rate. It will be a trying task saddling the right horse. Many hold that the foundations only were at fault. Lahore, the scorching and dusty, is built on the ruins of old cities; and when the foundations of the tank were being laid, the workmen were always coming upon old remains. The foundation of concrete and stone might have been the strongest work of its sort; but if it stood on mere rubbish heaps, honeycombed with the shells of ancient houses, nothing was more probable than that it should come to grief some day. I am by no means saying that this was the cause; but merely recording the general speculation on the subject.

SUTLEJ.

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 15, 4-55 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 7-16d. received 0 per cent.; all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 85; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91.

THE MILITARY RELIEFS FOR 1881-82.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Reliefs for 1881-82 are as follows:—Royal Horse Artillery F-A from Campbellpore to Meerut; B-C from Meerut to Campbellpore.

Royal Artillery B-4 from Allahabad to Rawulpindee; D-4 from Rawulpindee to Lucknow; H-6 from Lucknow to Allahabad; 11-8 from Aden to England; 12-8 from Fort St. George to England; 13-8 from Aden to England; 15-8 from Govindgarh to England; 16-8 from Aden to England; 17-8 from Bombay to England; 18-8 from Attock to England; 19-8 from Lahore to Gwalior; 3-9 from Delhi to Ferozepore; 10-9 from Bombay to Aden; 14-9 from Bombay to Aden; 19-9 from Fort St. George to Aden; 7-11 from Gwalior to Delhi; 9-11 from Ferozepore to Lahore.

A battery from England to Attock; a battery from England to Govindgarh; a battery from England to Fort St. George; a battery from England to Fort St. George; a battery from England to Bombay; a second battery from England to Bombay; a third battery from England to Bombay. British cavalry nil.

British infantry:—2-6 from Cawnpore to Fort William; 2-17 from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Allahabad; 1-21 from Secunderabad to England; 2-22 from Allahabad to Peshawur; 1-25 from Peshawur to Dugshai; 39th Foot from Jubbulpore and Saugor to England; 44th from Burma to Aden; 4-60 rifles from Dugshai to Ferozepore; 62nd Foot from Aden to England; 81st from Ferozepore to England; 89th from Belgaum to England; 90th from Calcutta to Cawnpore.

A regiment from England to Jubbulpore and Saugor; a regiment from England to the Madras presidency; a regiment from England to the Madras presidency; a regiment from England to the Bombay presidency; a regiment from England to the Bombay presidency.

Bengal Cavalry:—9th from Meerut to Peshawur; 12th from Jhelum to Allahabad; 13th from Peshawur to Meerut; 16th from Allahabad to Jhelum.

Bengal Sappers and Miners:—1st Company from Roorkee to Calcutta; 9th from Calcuta to Roorkee.

Bengal Infantry:—3rd Regiment from Quetta to Meerut; 10th Wing from Shillong to Benares; 12th from Agra to Cachar; 14th from Umballa to Agra; 28th from Peshawur to Allahabad; 30th from Jhelum, etc., will be notified hereafter; 34th from Cachar to Umballa; 35th from Allahabad to Peshawur; 38th from Meerut to Quetta.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

QUETTA, 14th.—Colonel St. John left Quetta on Saturday last on a tour to Kach and the northern districts of Pishin is expected to return ten days only. News from Kandahar are vague and rumour of small fights near Khusk-i-Nahkud, in which the Ameer's men were worsted. The Hindoo merchants at Kandahar sent word to Quetta to stop their caravans proceeding to Kandahar until affairs are more settled.

The recent engagement at Girishk was not so important as at first supposed. Latest news from Kandahar states that Mahomed Hassan Khan's force, estimated at about fifteen hundred men, lost about forty killed, while of the Ameer's troops only two men are reported to be wounded.

Hashim Khan was not present at the fight, nor did Kazi Saad-ud-deen arrive from Kandahar until all was over. After the engagement, Hashim Khan remained at Kadanah, but said that he intends retiring to Kinjak and reassemble his forces there; meanwhile Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan is reported as having crossed the Helmund with 300 horsemen and occupied the Saugbur, and made a daring raid on Miskarez, near Kushk-i-Nakhud, where he took prisoner a certain Syad Amir Jan, who was on his way to Girishk with a few sowars.

Preparations are being made at Kandahar to send a force against him.

One regiment of infantry left Kandahar for Girishk on the 8th, and reinforcements from Khelat-i-Ghilzai are beginning to arrive. A force of 200 cavalry, 2 regiments of infantry, and 2 guns, rearched Shahr-i-Sarfar on the 8th.

There is no news from Herat beyond the rumour that Ayoub has started for Farrah. The said Ameer's officials in Kandahar still disagree among themselves, and grain is reported to be very scarce in the city.

A fresh supply of arms and 500 carbines ammunition to match were to leave Peshawur on the 13th for the Ameer at Kabul.

THE JAMNAGAR POSTAL FRAUD CASE.

RAJKOT, JUNE 15.

The counsel for the prosecution called sixteen witnesses and summed up, when the Court having added fresh charges against prisoner No. 2, fresh evidence was tendered for him, and some old witnesses were recalled. Counsel for the defence begin their address to-day, and the case, which is still watched with unabated interest by crowds filling every available corner of the small Court-house, is expected to close finally to-morrow.

THE STREET PREACHING CASE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The case against the Missionaries was resumed to-day in the Police Court. The prosecution tendered evidence to prove generally that large assemblies gathered in the public squares to hear the preaching; that they were an obstruction to the people, who resorted there for recreation; that the preaching of Christianity was distasteful to the native visitors, and that disturbances occurred in consequence. These statements, however, were considerably modified on cross-examination.

The defendants are on trial under two charges—one under section 62 of the Police Act, the other under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code; the order of the Commissioner of Police forbidding preaching being based on the latter of these enactments, and it was understood that if the second charge broke down the whole case would fall through. The endeavours of the defence, therefore, are mainly directed to the executive order under section 62. It is contended that the intention of the Legislature is clearly that such orders should have the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor before taking legal effect; also that even if such sanction were obtained the order was illegal, for though the section empowered the Commissioner to make rules for the conduct of assemblies and processions, he had no authority to suppress them altoget her, as he had done in this case. Such suppression by a Magistrate had already been held by the High Court to be illegal, and the India Councils Act prohibited legislative interference with any particular religious section of the community. After a long private consultation the Court stopped the defending counsel with the remark that, subject to what might be said by the prosecutor, they were of opinion that the Commissioner's order as under section 62 was illegal. The counsel for Government addressed the Court at great length in order to controvert this view, but the Court was obviously against him, and he expressed his intention of moving the High Court. He mentioned, however, that there was no intention of pressing for punishment. Judgment was deferred to Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Wilfrid Lawson introduced a resolution urging legislation on local option. The House agreed to the resolution by 196 votes against 154.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph to-day saying that the statement made in the *Daily Telegraph* yesterday respecting Lord Camperdown and the Governorship of Madras is devoid of foundation.

THE MERV-TURCOMAN DEPUTATION IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 14.

The deputation of Merv-Turcomans have expressed their willingness to agree to friendly relations with Russia, but they object to a Russian Resident at Merv, and also to Turcomans being liable to service in the Russian army.

TURKISH NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 14.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, stating that it will not recognise French protection over Tunisians in Turkey.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favor of buyers. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ... 4⅛

The Manchester Market has been firm. Producers are obliged to ask higher prices, but buyers do not respond, and therefore there is very little doing.

7lb. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lb. do.	6-9
40s Mule Twist	0-9¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85⅝
4½ do. do.	91⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
5 do. French Rente	119¼
Bar Silver	51¼
Oriental Bank Shares	£20-10
Chartered ,, ,,	£23
Do. Mercantile ,,	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£45

Arrival.—Marina.

Departure.—Ossian.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, June 15, 9-40 A. M.

H. M. S. Swift sailed for Singapore this morning.

GALLE, June 15, 1-5 P.M.

French mail steamer Paiho, from China, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	82·0 Farht.
,, 10 a.m.	87·4
,, 2 p.m.	88·7
,, 4 p.m.	81·1

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 14, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	88·8

THE Hon'ble Mr. Kemball resumed charge of his office as a Judge of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, who acted for him, reverting to his office of Government Pleader at Bombay.

RUGBEIANS in India will receive with much regret the news that the mail brings of the death, at the age of 36, of Mr. Alfred Barratt, of the Chancery Bar. Leaving Rugby as head of the school, he was elected to an open classical scholarship at Balliol College. In the schools his success was unprecedented, and he was elected Fellow of Brasenose, after taking five first classes and the Eldon Law Scholarship. Success followed him both as author and barrister, and his recent appointment as Secretary of the University Commission, testified to his reputation as one of the ablest and most learned members of the junior Bar.

DR. DAMODHAR PURSHOTUM WASLEKAR, a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Army, attached to the 28th Madras Native Infantry, at present stationed at Secunderabad, sued his wife at the High Court yesterday for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights or dissolution of marriage, on the ground that his wife refused to live with him. The parties were married at Bombay in 1864 and lived together as husband and wife until 1874. The petitioner left for England in 1875, and on his return to Bombay in 1878 informed his wife that he had changed his religion and become a Christian. Rumours to that effect had reached her ears for some time previously, but it was only in March last that she was informed in unmistakeable terms of her husband's change of faith. Then she made up her mind to absent herself from him permanently. That being so, Mr. Justice West, before whom the case was heard, held that the suit had been filed prematurely, as it was necessary to prove desertion for a period of six months, and it was therefore dismissed with costs.

WE have received the "General Report on the operations of the Marine Survey of India for the year 1879-80, prepared for submission to the Government of India by Commander A. Dundas Taylor (late I.N.), F.R.G.S., Superintendent of Marine Surveys." An interesting chapter in the book is Commander Taylor's report on the harbour of Marmagao, which is to form the port of the new railway from Hubli. Commander Taylor describes Marmagao bay as "naturally a harbour for small craft, with some partially sheltered anchorage for vessels of moderate draught." He adds: "It would be ridiculous to call Marmagao a first class harbour, unless a breakwater were constructed to keep out the swell from the west and north-west; and there cannot be a doubt that all these protective works would cost nearly half a million sterling." Commander Taylor apparently considers that Carwar would have been a better point for the terminus of the railway communication from the Southern Mahratha Country.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, dated June 10, to the Lahore paper states:—"Some time ago Akbar Khan, eldest son of Mokarab Khan of Panjtar, a village of the Khudu Khels, was killed by some inhabitants of Totalai, who constituted a separate faction among the Khudu Khels. In retaliation for this murder Mukarrab Khan has invested Totalai, with the help of the Gadims and strengthened by two guns which were borrowed from the Nawab of Amb. A large number of persons from the village have taken refuge in British territory. The fate of the village is still undecided."

THE Seebpore College dispute still evokes letters in the Calcutta native papers, and the *Hindoo Patriot* advises the students even now to give way and withdraw their memorial. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* remarks:—"Whether they will do so is at least doubtful; still more is it doubtful whether the result, in case they do, would be what the *Hindoo Patriot* expects."

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL is pleased to confer upon Rao Saheb Subanrao Salvee, Inspector of Police in the Kanara District, the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

THE recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Chiaves as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. C. Albertone, has been confirmed by H. M.'s Government. H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur le Fancheur as Consular Agent for France at Coconada.

THE students of the Madras Agricultural College have submitted a memorial to the Senate of the Madras University, praying "that they may be admitted to the privilege of proceeding to degrees in Agriculture, as other undergraduates are allowed to do in Medicine and Civil Engineering, and that, if the Senate do not deem it fit yet to open special degrees in Agriculture, a degree in Science may be inaugurated, having agriculture as an optional subject."

THE latest weekly report of the Home, Revenue, and Finance Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India states:—"Rain has been general during the week, except in the Punjab, Sind, and Baroda, in some of the Rajputana and Central India States, and in a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The fall was particularly heavy in Burma, the eastern districts of Bengal, the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces, and in Coorg. It is reported in some quarters that the monsoon rains have set in; but the indications are stronger on the Bengal side of India than on the western coast. The latest telegraphic reports—those of the 9th instant—show very general rain, the exceptions coinciding, to a considerable extent, with those noticeable in the weekly return. There is no material change in the public health, which is, on the whole, fair. Agricultural prospects, up to the present time, remain satisfactory."

MR. C. A. ELLIOT having been confirmed in his appointment as Chief Commissioner of Assam and Mr. Plowden made Census Commissioner, the following appointments, at present substantive *pro tempore*, are to be confirmed:—Mr. C. A. Daniell as Commissioner; Mr. F. E. Elliot as Judge; Mr. W. W. Cornwall as Magistrate; Mr. G. R. Williams as Joint-Magistrate, 1st Grade; and Mr. W. Holmes as Joint-Magistrate, 2nd Grade. The following appointments, substantive *pro tempore*, will also be made:—Mr. J. C. Robertson, Commissioner; Mr. W. Duthoit, Judge; Mr. J. Smith, Magistrate; Mr. W. T. Martin, Joint-Magistrate, 1st Grade; Mr. J. L. Denniston, Joint-Magistrate, 2nd Grade.

As we have already reported, Mahomed Jan has declined to accompany the Ameer's reinforcements to Kabul. The Afghan explanation of the refusal, as given by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is worth notice:—"In accepting the Ameership of Abdul Rahman, Mahomed Jan was influenced by Muski Alam, the warrior-priest, who distinguished himself so much during the late war. But the priest's motive was simply this, to get the English out of the country with the least possible delay. That being accomplished, the continuance of Mahomed Jan's allegiance would entirely depend on circumstances. For a time, the Ameer and the General were, or appeared to be, on sufficiently cordial terms. But jealousies arose between them, as our readers may remember; and now there is reason to fear they are in declared opposition. The defection of Mahomed Jan, the brave and persevering upholder of the national cause during a most critical period, would be a serious blow to Abdul Rahman."

THE fiat has gone forth, and the abolition of the Northern (Vizagapatam) Command, in the Madras Presidency, which has long been pending, has now been made absolute. The question that now arises, says the *Madras Times*, is a very nice one. When Madras possessed six Brigadier-Generals' commands, two were given to the British service and four to the Indian, the proportion of the latter being as two to one of the former. By the reduction of the commands to four, it is a nice question whether the number to be given to the British Service should not be reduced, if not wholly withdrawn. On the one hand, it is submitted that the abolished commands were both second class, and wholly held by the Indian Service, *ergo* that their reduction should in no way affect the proportion maintained in the first class commands. But whether the question will be determined is another matter. It is an open secret that the Simla Commission's Scheme is now being rapidly considered, and under that scheme these commands, as such, wholly disappear, their places being taken by District Commands, the existing divisional Commands also being merged therein. Under this scheme there will be five district commands against the existing seven (*i.e.* three divisions and four districts). The five commands are again to be divided into three classes; two first class, with head-quarters at Hyderabad and Bangalore, each carrying a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensen; two second class, at Madras and British Burmah, with salaries of Rs. 2,500 each per mensem; and one third class, at Belgaum, with a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. As with the introduction of the Army Corps the district command scheme will necessarily ensue, it is not at all improbable that the Supreme Government will permit matters to lie in *statu quo* until the introduction of the Simla proposals shall render any further decision unnecessary.

"WE (*Statesman*) believe that Lord Ripon in seeking for a penal Act which, while leaving prosecutions to be dealt with by the ordinary Courts, will prove a stronger check than the present law on seditious writing in the press, is engaged in a hopeless search. He might as well ask his local advisers to find him a centaur as to invent a law which, without interfering with the liberty of the press, would change its tone. Really loyal articles are producéd only when, as in the case of the *Education Gazette*, Government pays for them. The natives of this country are not at all inferior to Europeans in the art of giving out damaging hints, of telling half a story, of darting quips, gibes, and sneers at the object of attack, without incurring the responsibility of open abuse. No Act which is administered on the principle of punishing only when a case can be worked up can prove any restraint on this kind of writing. As long as the will to injure remains, the power to do so cannot be taken away from a press not under despotic control. The educated native will not defend the country for us; that is a task which he leaves to the Government, but neither will he attack us. And as it is with the educated, so it is with all others, in proportion as they come under the influence of education. The vernacular press will always talk as much as it is safe to do of physical force, for the writers and readers have an opinion that writing of that kind has a spirited sound and sometimes produces more effect than the most laboured argument. But no native will be inspired by the press to join a hostile movement, in the sense of an armed rebellion. The feelings aroused by such writings are not of the kind which influence men to face lead driven by powder, steel wielded by the arm, or rope noosed round the neck. It is not that the natives want courage; they hire themselves out to fight for us in Afghanistan readily enough, and are equally ready to take military service under the Maharaja of Cashmere, who may at any moment be engaged in a frontier war. The courage is there, but it is not at the command of the newspaper-writer. The fanatical preacher would have a greater chance of rousing it, and our only recent troubles come from that direction. We make a great fuss over the disloyalty of the press, which really does not threaten Government, and are strangely indifferent to the disloyalty of the mosques, which is really formidable. A *hadjee* preaching the virtue of a *jehad* and collecting subscriptions "for religion" is more formidable than half-a-dozen school-boy editors."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	9 15	7 12	6 18	6 72
14 Tuesday	0 5	......	......	......
15 Wednesday	......	0 0	0 0	0 16
Total	9 20	7 12	6 18	6 88

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(15th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Ther. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·546	88·0	W S W	26	0·00
Surat	·704	91·5	W	26	0·00
Bombay	·772	87·4	W	20	0·01
Ratnagiri	·824	85·9	W S W modt.	..	0·15
Karwar	·852	83·1	N W fresh.	..	0·11
Mangalore	·914	75·5	W N W	3	1·17
Calicut	·926	77·6	N	4	0·99
Cochin	·931	80·0	N N W	1	0·18
Masulipatam	·691	89·5	W	..	0·00
Madras	·782	91·0	W	9	0·00
Negapatam	·811	90·5	S W	11	0·00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·5
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	426
Fall of Rain*	0·05
Total fall during month	8·80
,, ,, year	9·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

THE STAFF CORPS PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to a letter from "Colonel's Allowances," which appeared in your paper of the 10th instant, I beg to forward you a copy of a pamphlet received by last mail from the Secretary to the Fund.

I may add that the following officers have since joined the Committee:—Major-General Warre, Colonel Ogilvie, and Colonel Chamier, R. A. Whether the Committee is such "a very feeble one" as "Colonel's Allowances," writing without any knowledge I should presume, insinuates, I leave to the subscribers to the fund to determine. I hope you will kindly publish this pamphlet *in extenso*, in order that every one may see that the Committees out in this country and at home are not, and have not been, idle.

More money is required, and all Staff Corps Officers are requested to subscribe.

FIELD OFFICER.

CIRCULAR.

The Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund for procuring a Revision of Pension and Retirement Regulations.

General Committee.—Lieutenant-General Spence, late Bengal Staff Corps, Major-General Richards, late Madras Army, Major-General J. T. Harris, late Bengal Staff Corps, Colonel Malleson, C.S.I., late Bengal Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, late 107th Regiment, Sir Wilford Brett, K.C.M.G., late Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in Madras, S. P. Low, Esq. (of Messrs. Grindlay and Co.) to be augmented by Retired Officers, Members of Parliament, &c., as soon as possible.

Executive Committee.—(Selected from the General Committee).

Bankers.—Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament Street.

Secretary (*pro tem*).—W. Allison, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Offices (*pro tem*).—22, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

The subscription to the Fund is two guineas, or, in Indian money, twenty-five rupees, which may be paid to the Bankers or the Secretary.

All communications relating to the Fund should be addressed to the Secretary.

The Committee invite all officers interested to become subscribers to this Fund, which has been established with a view of giving definite and vigorous shape to the complaints against the Pension and Retirement Regulations affecting the Staff Corps and Indian Army.

It is intended at the earliest possible moment, after sufficient subscriptions have been received, to forward to all concerned a form of petition to the House of Commons with full instructions, so that every officer may be in a position to frame his own petition correctly; and it may here be added that this course of officers individually petitioning Parliament, is perfectly legitimate.

The petitions will be prepared in terms that will not suggest the claiming of anything as a right, but respectfully submit for consideration the position of the Staff Corps as compared with other branches of Her Majesty's Service; and to meet the possible objection of individual officers, that by taking the course recommended by the Committee they might find themselves more or less alone, and therefore unpleasantly notorious, the Committee propose not to have any of the petitions presented until a total number of at least   have been signed.

While the petitions are being prepared, the Committee will do all in their power to interest public feeling in the matter, and to obtain the co-operation of Members of Parliament.

It is not necessary here to dwell at any length on the nature of the grievance sought to be remedied, but the Committee call especial attention to the facts:—

1. That the rates of pension are now inadequate, having been fixed in 1796, when money was of much greater value than at the present time.

2. That before the amalgamation the pension was invariably supplemented by a bonus, raised regimentally—a system which is no longer practicable.

3. That service out of India in a Queen's regiment does not count for pension in the Staff Corps.

4. That all leave does not count as service towards pension.

5. That in consequence of the insufficiency of the present pensions, the Regulations are practically inoperative, resulting in officers remaining on until they obtain Colonel's allowances, thus being a great financial burden to the State, and in the meantime having been necessarily occupying subordinate positions unsuitable to their rank, while junior officers are rendered hopeless in their prospects of advancement.

The following comparative statement will show at a glance the substantial cause that officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army have for complaint:—

PENSIONS.

*British Regiments.**

	£
After 12 years' service, if a Lieutenant, Captain, or Major ...	1,200
After 15 ditto ...	1,600
After 18 ditto ...	2,000
After 20 years' service, if not above the rank of Captain ... £200 a year to	259
After 23 years' service, if a Major £250 a-year to (after 25 years)	292
After 27 ditto ditto ... £300 a-year	
After 30 ditto if a Lt.-Colonel, £365 a-year to	600

Royal (Late Indian) Artillery and Engineers.†

In addition to pensions on the same scale as the British Army, they have after 20 years' service from the date of first commission, an annuity of £150, increased by £10 for every completed year of service above 20 years from date of first commission. Provided the total extra annuity shall not exceed £350, and provided the total amount of Indian pension, reward for good service, and extra annuity, shall not exceed £1,000 a-year.

New Line Regiments.†

After 20 years, if a Captain ...	£350 per ann.
Ditto if a Major ...	£475 to £500 per ann.
Ditto if a Lieut.-Col..	£575 to £600 per ann.

Staff Corps and Indian Army.

After 20 years, 18 of which must be in India ...	£191 12s. per ann.
After 24 years, of which 22 must be in India ...	£292 per ann.
After 28 years, of which 25 must be in India ...	£365 per ann.

Nothing given in case of retirement before 20 years' service, 18 of which must be in India. Service out of India in Queen's regiments does not count for pension.

It has been suggested that the Committee should propose a scale of pensions in this circular. They gather from correspondence that all branches of the Indian Service (Staff Corps, Local, and General List) are unanimous in considering that the following would be fair and reasonable:—On completion of 20 years' service, £250 per annum, with £50 for each additional year, making £500 at 25 and £750 at 30 years' service, *all* leave and service out of India to count. It is, however, open to question whether the privilege of serving on year by year, in order to secure an extra £50 pension, would be conceded, as it tends to induce officers to remain, causes a block, and upsets any actuarial calculations of the saving to be effected, of which the Committee propose making a very strong point. The alternative course is to restrict retirements to 20, 25, 30, and 38 years' sérvice, that is to say, that an officer retiring on 24 years' service would only get the pension for 20, and so on.

It is understood that a scheme for revising the Retiring Regulations and Rates of Pension is now under consideration at the India Office, but the Committee see in this no reason for suspending action. Pending receipt of subscriptions and petitions, they will closely watch the proceedings of the authorities, whom they will take care to keep acquainted with the views and wishes of the Service. Should the new Rules and Rates of Pension prove adequate, so much the better; the object of the Fund would have been attained, and any cash balance would be returned or disposed of as thought best. Should the India Office Warrant fail to satisfy the Service, and the Committee are advised that it will probably do so, especially as regards Leave and Service out of India, it is of immense importance that the Committee should be in a position to take action without loss of time, and that the petitions—amended if necessary—should be *at once* presented.

The Committee will be very glad to hear from all who are willing to offer any advice or suggestions, and they will from time to time report progress to the subscribers; they will also take every opportunity of consulting with members of the Service who may happen to be in London.

They will dispose of the Fund as economically as possible and to the best advantage, but they need hardly point out the immense importance of financial strength in this matter, both to carry on the war vigorously, and to show the wide-spread character of the grievance.

There is little doubt if this movement is substantially supported that the claims of the Staff Corps and Indian Army can be brought forward in a manner that it will be impossible for Government to overlook; and it is therefore earnestly hoped that all Officers concerned will become subscribers to the Fund, so that by the small payment of £2 2s. now they may take the best and surest means for securing proper recognition of their services by a sufficient pension in the future.

Subscriptions to be paid as quickly as possible to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., or their agents.

* With special gratuities for those who entered the Service prior to 1871.

† All absence from duty on leave or furlough counts as service for pension, and this service may be either at home or abroad. This applies also to the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, and to the new Line Regiments.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th inst.:—Hispania (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Singapore (s) and Bellini (s), from Marseilles; Huzara (s), Coompta; Camperts (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: I. G. Tenessarim (s), to Kurrachee; Hamsteels (s), Genoa; Bessie Morris (s), Havre; Madura (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hispania entered on Monday; the s. s. Inchmaree and Hamsteels left, and Clan Alpine and Bellini entered, the dock on Tuesday.

ASSAULT.—Gunnoo Baloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing an assault against the person of Shunlingo Lingoo, and was fined Rs. 10.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 11th June, was 46 feet and 1 tenths; in the corresponding week of last year it was 46 feet and 5 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 6 inches 18 cents; in the corresponding week of last year it was 4 inches 30 cents.

A DISHONEST DHOBY.—Annajee Khundoo, a dhoby, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on three separate charges, one of theft and two of criminal breach of trust, in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 2-10-0, belonging to three different persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a female child about eighteen months old. Deceased on the evening previous, while playing near a window on the second storey of a house at Cazee Molla, accidentally fell on to the street, a height of about twenty-five feet, and died about three hours after admission from the injuries she had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

EXPOSING FOR SALE DISEASED MEAT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr P. Ryan, a butcher named Muddoon Gooroo was charged with exposing for sale diseased beef in his stall at the Arthur Crawford Market on the morning of the 17th April last, such meat being unfit for human food.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Turner, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Turner, before the case was proceeded with, applied for a postponement, on the ground that Mr. Laing, whom he had instructed to appear on behalf of the defence being engaged in the Insolvent Court, could not appear at present.

Mr. Crawford objected to the postponement. After some discussion the Magistrate ruled that the case should be proceeded with, allowing Mr. Turner to reserve cross-examination of witnesses who would be examined by the counsel at the next hearing.

The following evidence was then adduced.

Mr. W. J. Jordan said—I am meat inspector, and do duty at the Crawford Market for the Municipality. I was there on the morning of the 17th April. I know defendant; he has a stall in the Beef Market, there were also a naique named Bapoo Dawood and a cooly named Bhiccoo with me. It was my duty to go from stall to stall to inspect the meat that is brought into the market. At about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th April I saw some beef in the stall of the defendant; some of it was brought to me by Bapoo Dawood for inspection, and in consequence of what Bapoo told me I went to the stall of the defendant. The beef that Bapoo brought to me was a mass of corruption; a large quantity of a similar sort of beef I found thrown down at the back of the stall of the defendant. I seized the whole of the beef in the stall and put it by for Mr. Higgins's inspection. Mr. Higgins inspected the beef in my presence, and in the presence of witnesses. Mr. Higgins pointed out the meat to all the butchers.

Cross-examination of this witness was reserved.

Bapoo Dawood, a naique of the Crawford Market, was next examined. He corroborated the statement made by the last witness.

Mr. H. W. Barrow, Clerk to the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council, gave evidence to the effect that he remembered having been shown a piece of meat containing cysts by Mr. Higgins some day in April last.

Mr. C. P. Higgins, the superintendent of markets, deposed that the meat in question was affected with cysts, and that he had not seen a worse specimen.

Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, deposed to having seen pieces of cow beef brought to him for inspection affected with cysts and buffalo meat with worms. Cysts are the germs of the tape-worm. He had frequently examined them microscopically and ascertained that cysts were the embryos of tape-worms. They are of different varieties judging from external appearance. Beef affected with cysts was diseased and unfit for food. There would be great danger if ordinarily cooked meat was taken as food; it generated tape-worms. If every portion of the meat was carefully and well cooked, there would be less, danger of generating tape worms in the human system. He did not consider that meat affected with cysts was fit to be exposed for sale as food. It would not be safe to do so.

Mugbool Sultan, a hawker of meat, gave evidence to the effect that he remembered the beef in his basket being seized on a Sunday in April last by Mr. Jordan and his assistant (a market naique), that he had bought that meat from the defendant. The meat appeared to be good, but the worms were pointed out to him by the naique.

The Magistrate, in adjourning the case, said that he would hold it as conclusive that the meat in question was unfit for human food, and it would therefore be useless for the defence to bring medical evidence to contend with the wholesomeness of the meat. The question now before him was whether the meat in question was exposed for sale by defendant knowing that the meat was affected with cysts or not.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday next, the 22nd instant.

A MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

A MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held yesterday evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall for the purpose of electing a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. R. N. Coghlan, resigned. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided.

There were also 52 Justices present. The notice convening the meeting being read,

Mr. Dhakjee Cashinath said that before the proceedings of the last meeting were confirmed and recorded, he begged to bring to the notice of the meeting the action of the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in regard to Mr. D'Aguiar's election.

The Chairman, interrupting the above speaker, said that the Justices had elected Mr. D'Aguiar, and if anything was done in the *interim* by any other body questioning the election, the Bench of Justices had nothing to do with it. Mr. D'Aguiar had taken his seat on the Corporation, and he did not think that the Bench of Justices should waste their time on any further discussion of the subject. The Chairman then proceeded to say that in place of Mr. R. N. Coghlan, Dr. Cody had been proposed as a candidate by Sir Frank Souter, and seconded by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, according to the Municipal Act. Sir Frank was absent from Bombay, and therefore not able to propose him at the meeting; but his nomination had been duly made, and sent in according to law of the Municipal Commissioner. In these days, when little technicalities were raised, he (the Chairman) must say there was no objection to any other gentleman proposing the nomination at the meeting. It was not necessary that Sir Frank himself should have proposed his nominee at the meeting, provided his nomination had been sent to the Commissioner in due form. The Chairman concluded by saying that Mr. Nanabhoy was going to propose Dr. Cody, and Mr. Khote to second the nomination.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that as the meeting was aware Dr. Cody's nomination to the Corporation had been duly proposed by Sir Frank Souter and seconded by himself. In the absence of the gallant knight from Bombay, the duty of proposing Dr. Cody devolved upon him. He need not take up their time by mentioning the qualifications of Dr. Cody, because his name was so well known to them all. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, formally laid before the meeting the Doctor's name, and trusted that they would be pleased to unanimously elect him. (Applause.) He had no doubt Dr. Cody would make a very valuable member of the Corporation, and would be an acquisition to that body. (Applause.)

Mr. R. N. Khote, in seconding the proposition, said that the meeting would agree with him when he said that Dr. Cody would make a very useful member of the Corporation.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas inquired if Dr. Cody had the necessary qualifications to become a member of the Municipal Corporation.

The Chairman said that Dr. Cody was a Fellow of the Bombay University, and his name also appeared as such in the list last published by the Municipal Commissioner under Sec. 9-D. of the Municipal Act. Mr. D'Aguiar begged to know if under section 5 of the Municipal Act, Dr. Cody, who was directly or indirectly under the employment of the Municipality, in so far as the latter contributed towards the maintenance of the Goculdas Hospital, of which he was the head surgeon, could become a member of the Corporation.

The Chairman replied that Dr. Cody was not in any way disqualified, because he was not in the employment of the Municipality, but was a Government servant. The fact of the Municipality contributing Rs. 36,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital did not make Dr. Cody a servant of the Municipality, nor could he be said to have any share or interest in any contract or employment with the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He (the Chairman) had not the slightest doubt as to the legality of Dr. Cody's election.

The votes in favour of Dr. Cody were then recorded, and he was declared duly elected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of members was held yesterday evening on the premises of the Institute, Mr. F. Mathew in the chair. The following is an abstract of the report submitted to the meeting:—

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE PAST YEAR.—President, Mr. F. Mathew, M.I.C.E., Vice-Presidents, Messrs. S. S. Solomon, J. Macfarlane, and H. Conder; Directors, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, W. Pendlebury, C. Mathews, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, F. W. Stevens, M.I.C.E., W. Wells, Captain J. M. Brebner, I.N., Messrs. A. W. Forde, M.I.C.E., M. M. Bhownagree, R. G. Walton, M.I.C.E; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. O'Connell; Secretary, Hurrychand Sadashew, A.I.C.E. The appointments of new directors in place of those who resigned or left for England, have been as follows:—In place of Messrs. R. G. Walton and Captain J. M. Brebner, Messrs. Charles Chambers, F.R.S., and Dr. G. A. Maconachie respectively were appointed.

LIBRARY.—During the year under review 150 works, in 266 volumes, were bought by the Institute against 174 works, in 325 volumes, bought in the previous year. The decrease in number is chiefly owing to the purchase of costly works.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Forty miscellaneous works and 158 pamphlets, &c., were presented to the Institute during the year, chiefly by the Governments of India, Bombay, Madras, N.-W. Provinces, and the Punjaub, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Institutions, London, the Smithsonian Institution, U. S., and other public societies and individuals, to all of whom the directors tender their best thanks.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND PAPERS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.—The number of books, periodicals, and newspapers issued during the year was as follows:—Books, 18,094; periodicals, 4,987; newspapers, 2,821, which would apparently show that the members availed themselves of the resources of the library for home reading to an average of 77 volumes or numbers each per annum. A more accurate proportion is, however, 123 volumes, as the majority of life-members are non-resident.

PERIODICALS ADDED.—The following are the newspapers and periodicals added to the list:—*La Semaine Francaise*, a French weekly paper, *St. James's Gazette*, and Bradshaw's *Continental Guide*.

SASSOON LECTURES (1880-81).—The following gentlemen delivered lectures during the present session, namely, Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., on "The discovery of the Lake Regions of Central Africa," Mr. W. M. Wood on "Notes on Rajpootana," and Mr. D. F. Hogan, B.A., on "The Application of the Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming."

FINANCIAL POSITION.—From the comparative statements of receipts and disbursements, it appears that there has been a decrease in receipts and increase in disbursements. The increase is chiefly due to the purchase of new books, repairing and binding of books, &c. There has been a considerable falling off in receipts from ordinary subscriptions owing to the decrease in the number of ordinary subscribers. The following is the statement of receipts for the year under report:—Members' ordinary subscriptions, Rs. 5,166-8; life members' subscriptions, 750; miscellaneous, Rs. 534-7-7; total, Rs. 6,450-15-7, as against Rs. 6,896 and odd for the past year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 445-15-4 on the receipts of the past year. The total of disbursements amount to Rs. 6,638 as against Rs. 5,695 for the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 943-14-7.

BERKLEY MEMORIAL FUND.—From 1st April, 1880, to 31st March 1881, Rs. 239-6 have been received on account of interest, and this amount, together with the balance of Rs. 128-4-7 of last year, will be appropriated to the purchase of engineering works.

M. N. PETIT MEMORIAL FUND.—From 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881, Rs. 39-14 have been received on account of interest, which amount, together with the balance of Rs. 38-8-6 of the past year, will be appropriated to the purchase of books on art.

ACCOUNTS.—The accounts of the institute have been audited by Messrs. Goculdas Jugmohundas and A. Mitchell, and found to be correct. The best thanks of the directors are due to these gentlemen for the time and trouble devoted by them to the audit.

PATRON OF THE INSTITUTE.—The directors have the pleasure to inform the members that H. E. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., has accepted the post of patron, and has become a life member of the institute.

MEMBERS.—The number of members up to 31st March 1881 gives a total of Rs. 324, including two honorary life-members, Capt. J. M. Brebner and Mr. C. Mathews, who, on account of the great interest taken by them both as members and directors, were offered this distinction.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.—President, F. Mathew, M.I.C.E.; Vice-President, Mr. Henry Conder, Mr. S. S. Solomon, and Mr. J. Macfarlane; Directors, Messrs. C. Chambers, F.R.S., W. Wells, M. M. Bhownagree, A. W. Forde, M.I.C.E., Dr. G. A. Maconachie, F. W. Stevens, A.M.I.C.E., W. Pendlebury, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. R. Duxbury and D. S. Kemp, Secretary; Mr. H. Sadashewjee, A.I.C.E.; Treasurer; Mr. J. O'Connell.

The Chairman, in the course of some observations on the report, referred to the death of Mr. L. G. Hynes, who, he said, always took a deep interest in the welfare of the institute, and gave much of his time to promote its interests. He had no doubt that all the members shared his deep regret.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

It was proposed by Mr. Duxbury that the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated amongst the members.

This was seconded by Mr. Byramjee N. Sirvai and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Forde, that the accounts of the institute for the past year be approved and adopted.

It was proposed by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Byramjee N. Sirvai, that Messrs. Goculdas Jugmohundas and Alexander Mitchell be re-elected auditors for the current year, and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to them for the gratuitous services they rendered during the past year.

It was proposed by Mr. Gostling that the thanks of the meeting are due to the President, vice-presidents, directors, secretary, and treasurer. He said that he was sure the meeting would return their hearty thanks to those gentlemen who took so much trouble to serve the interests of the institute from year to year.

Mr. Beyts seconded the motion.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) is in each hat

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company in Church Lane, Fort, yesterday afternoon. Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided. The notice convening the meeting being read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in meeting you again to-day. The special resolutions, of which printed copies have been circulated to you, and which resolutions you are assembled here to consider to-day, are calculated, if passed, to increase the operation of the Factory, and thereby enable us to meet the increasing demand for ice made in summer days. Our experience during the past few weeks has convinced us that the capability of the Factory as it stands at present is scarcely sufficient to work out enough quantity, and therefore it is considered desirable to add another ten-ton machine to the Mody Bay Factory, besides erecting five-ton factories at Ahmedabad and Bhosawal. To do this effectually, and in time to meet the requirements of the hot season of 1882, is the object of the proposed increase of capital, and, I dare say, you will cheerfully accord your consent to enable the board to proceed with the work at once. I am afraid we have incurred the displeasure of the ice-consuming public both of Bombay and of the mofussil during the last month on account of our inability to supply the enormous and ever-increasing demand created, partly by the excessive heat of this summer and partly by the cheap price at which we sell ice. The outcry that was raised, and the many complaints made in the local English papers, are in themselves so many proofs of the growing desire on the part of the public to encourage our undertaking; and we are sure to reap a good harvest next year, if we begin extending the power of our factory, now that by the advent of the next season we may be prepared to meet the demand. This activity on our part will disarm all threatening opposition or competition from any rival company. By thus adopting the measures recommended by your directors, you will enable the company to earn larger profits, and also to meet the wants of the public in respect of the supply of ice which is no longer a luxury but a necessity of life for a large and important portion of the community. With these few words, I now commend to your consideration, and place before you for final disposal, the several resolutions.

The object of the resolutions, which have already appeared in our advertising columns, is to increase the capital of the company by Rs. 2,65,000. They were proposed by Mr. Nasarwanjee Chandabhoy, seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, and carried unanimously.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—June 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

DR. DAMODHUR PURSHOTUM WASLEKAR VS. SATYABHAMABAI.

Mr. Dhurandar and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Manker and Mr. N. R. Motabhoy, instructed by Mr. Janardhan and Hormusjee, for the respondent.

Mr. Manker, who at first appeared alone for the respondent, applied that the petitioner should provide her with funds. Section 28 of the Divorce Act required that, when the respondent was not in possession of property or separate funds, the petitioner should provide her with funds to prosecute her suit. This being a long cause, the learned counsel said he must appear with another counsel, but as the petitioner had not provided funds, he appeared alone, and could not go on with the case.

Mr. Dhurandar said he was instructed to say that the solicitors for the respondent had funds enough to carry on the proceedings. Rs. 200 had been paid them some days ago and Rs. 200 more had been paid since.

Mr. Manker said funds were received at half-past 10 o'clock last night. He waived his objection, and was prepared to go on.

Mr. Dhurandar said this was a suit brought for dissolution of marriage under the Christian Convert's Marriage Dissolution Act by the petitioner, who is a surgeon in the 28th Madras Native Infantry, now stationed at Secunderabad. The petition stated that the petitioner was born on the 17th July, 1854; was lawfully married to the respondent in 1864 at Bombay according to the rites of the Hindoo religion; that the respondent was now of the age of about 20 years; and that after their marriage they had lived together as husband and wife at Bombay until 1874. Previous to the 22nd September, 1878, the petitioner changed his religion for Christianity, was baptized, and became a member of the Church of England. At the end of October, 1878, the respondent deserted the petitioner and had not since lived with him. Such desertion was alleged to be in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion; and he therefore prayed that the Court would order the respondent to live with him, or declare his marriage with her to be dissolved. In her written statement, the respondent admitted that she was lawfully married to the petitioner in 1864, but denied that they lived as husband and wife until 1874. The petitioner lived with her up to 1869, when he quarrelled with the respondent, took away all her ornaments, and turned her out of his house. In 1875, when the petitioner went to England to compete for the Indian Medical Service, he granted her a parting interview and promised to be kind to her on his return to Bombay. On his return to this country, however, he did not live with her, and went to the Madras Presidency. She had not deserted him; and she prayed that the petition be rejected, and that the pititioner be ordered to pay her costs in the suit.

Mr. Manker said he did not propose to raise any issue, because his client thought that it would be impossible for her to join her husband on account of his having changed his religion.

The Judge remarked that, whilst the respondent, in her written statement, affirmed that she had not deserted her husband and asked that the petition be rejected, she said by her counsel that she intended to desert him. That was an illogical way of proceeding.

Mr. Manker said she did not know, when the written statement was filed, that her husband had changed his religion. She had heard rumours to that effect, but she did not learn directly from him until the 5th March, 1881, that he had changed his religion. It was not until then that she resolved to live separately.

Mr. Dhurander.—She says she had received letters from him announcing the change of religion.

Mr. Manker.—She wrote letters to her husband enquiring if he had changed his religion. He did not give a positive answer that he had until March, 1881, and then she made up her mind not to live with him.

The Judge asked what position the respondent really desired to take up. She could not be allowed to set up two different contentions on the same state of facts.

Mr. Manker said that, although the respondent had heard that her husband had turned a Christian, she did not learn distinctly from him that such was the case. Now that she knew from him that he had changed his faith, she declined to go and live with him.

The Judge remarked that the point was whether there had been a desertion by the respondent for six months. She said that there had been no such desertion or repudiation of her husband by her. His Lordship enquired what he (Mr. Manker) said now.

Mr. Manker repeated his previous statement.

The following issue was raised:—Whether there had been on the part of the respondent a desertion or repudiation of her husband for a continuous period of six months in consequence of his having changed his religion—Hindooism—for Christianity?

Mr. Dhurander said the quarrel referred to as having taken place in 1871 was of a trifling character.

The Judge.—Respondent says she lived separately at a subsequent period.

Mr. Dhurander said there was a condonation, for she had lived with him since until his departure for England in 1874. On his return to Bombay in 1878, petitioner lived at the Byculla Hotel among Christians, and the respondent well knew that he was living there. He then told her himself that he had changed his religion, and asked her to join him; but on her refusing to do so, he went alone and joined his appointment in the Madras Presidency. Several letters passed between them. Petitioner wrote to her that he had changed his religion, and that if she came and lived with him, she would have to live in the way in which a Christian lived. In her reply, she only asked for her maintenance—nothing else.

The Judge remarked that there did not appear to have been, as the learned counsel stated, a material desertion by the lady. The husband did not ask her to go and live with him.

Mr. Dhurander said he did ask her over and over again to go and live with him, but she declined on the ground of his having changed his faith.

Mr. Manker wanted to raise an issue as to whether the respondent was not entitled to maintenance.

The Judge said it was not necessary to raise it; it was necessarily implied in the other issue.

Dr. Damodhar Purshotum Waslekur said he was a surgeon in the 28th Madras Native Infantry, now stationed at Secunderabad. He was married to the respondent in 1864, and it was in 1869 or 1870 that she came and lived with him as his wife till he left for England in 1874, visiting her own family occasionally. There were several quarrels with her of no consequence whatever. He was a student at the time, and he wanted her to be away from him. Immediately on his return to Bombay in 1878 he saw his wife. He stayed ten days at Pallonjee's Hotel. He saw his wife during the time. It was unusual for any Hindoo, who cared for his caste, to live at an hotel. He told his wife of his change of religion, and the sort of life he was going to lead, and asked her if, under those circumstances, she would go and live with him. She refused to do so. A reconciliation with his caste people was suggested to petitioner if he would undergo certain expiatory ceremonies, but they were distasteful to him, and he refused to undergo them. From Madras the petitioner frequently wrote to respondent, asking her if she would go and live with him; but he had never received a reply to the enquiry. (Reads from several Marathi letters in which he distinctly asked his wife if she would go and live with him now that he had embraced Christianity.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Manker.—My salary is Rs. 286-10-0, with Rs. 100 allowance when I am in charge of a regiment. I have got some immoveable property in Bombay, some *batti* fields at Worlee. If there is any moveable property, I am not aware of it.

To the Court.—I have been desirous since my return from Europe that my wife should, if she liked, live with me. I am desirous now that she should live with me as I am.

Mr. Manker, in addressing the Court for the respondent, said his client knew that the petitioner having changed his religion, it would be impossible for her to go and live with him. The learned counsel therefore asked his Lordship to make a provision for respondent, bearing in mind that she would have to live as a widow for the rest of her life. She had no parents, and she was dependent upon her sister. The petitioner drew a good salary, and he had some immoveable property also. The learned counsel asked the Court also to make some provision for costs.

The Judge.—I understand you to say that you don't now make any complaints of cruelty or unkindness on the part of the petitioner towards the respondent.

Mr. Manker—Yes, my Lord.

Satyabhamabai, examined by the Court—I am the wife of the petitioner, and am 21 or 22 years of age. I am aware that my husband has turned a Christian. Two or three years ago I heard so, and on my asking my husband he told me that he had become a Christian—that was two or three months ago. I remember his return from Europe three years since. I saw him then. I said I would go and live with him. He said he was here only for ten days and was going to Secunderabad. When I desired to go with him, he said he would see to that by-and-bye. He afterwards wrote to me letters to which I replied. In some of the letters I expressed my desire to go and live with him as my husband. There are Hindus who on the sly eat and drink like Christians, and I asked my husband in some of my letters if he had really turned a Christian. He did not distinctly reply until March last that he had turned a Christian. (A letter of the petitioner of 17th December, 1880, is produced.) I first learned from that letter that he had turned a Christian. As a Hindoo I did not like to partake of beef and pork, and therefore I did not like to go and live with him. I formed that intention on receiving his last letter of 5th March, 1881, not before. I did not know that he had put up at Pallonjee's Hotel. I thought he had put up with his brother. He used to come and see me; there was no necessity for my going to see him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhurandar.—He did not tell me that he lived in an hotel. He only threatened me by saying that he had become a *sahib*; but I did not believe what he said.

The Judge said he thought that the respondent was correct in saying that she did not repudiate her husband until the 5th March, 1881. The desertion, however, must be for six continuous months, and the suit must be dismissed.

Mr. Dhurander.—Will your Lordship allow the petition to remain on the file for six months?

The Judge said he could not allow it. The desertion must be proved to be for six continuous months; and even if his Lordship postponed the disposal of the petition until September next, he must dismiss it then unless there was continuous desertion for six months.

At Mr. Dhurander's suggestion, the respondent was asked whether, if the petitioner wished to take her to Secunderabad with him to-morrow she would go?

The Respondent.—I am very averse to eating beef and pork, as he threatens to make me eat. I therefore pray your Lordship will make some provision for my maintenance.

The Judge.—That is not an answer to the question.

The Respondent.—I am not willing to go with him to Secunderabad to-morrow under the circumstances. I only wish that some provision be made for my maintenance.

The Respondent, who had all this time been standing in the witness-box, appeared to stagger. She was placed in a chair and seemed to be fainting. Some water was thrown upon her head; and her husband, the petitioner, who examined her pulse, was of opinion that it was only a passing nervousness. She was removed and placed in a chair in the open corridor, and soon revived.

The learned Judge, in giving judgment, said.—It appears that, though there has not for about three years been a matrimonial association between the parties, yet the respondent was in some way hoping and desiring that her husband would cloak his opinions and adopt a mode of life which would allow of his remaining a member of his caste. She certainly must have known in a sense that he was a Christian, but she does not seem to have had a definite announcement from him of the change in unmistakeable terms till last March. Then it was, and then only, she says, that she made up her mind to absent herself from him permanently. The petitioner says he informed her of his change of faith in 1878, but her resolution in consequence to sever herself from him was not formed, I think, till last March. This being so, the suit has been filed prematurely. In September next six months will have elapsed, and should circumstances remain unaltered, and the petitioner persist in his present desire, he may then renew his suit, but at present I must dismiss it with costs. The respondent's counsel was willing to admit the points necessary to make a case for separation, and desired only that a provision should be made for his client's maintenance; but in cases like the present, the public are concerned, and the Court must not proceed without being satisfied of the facts, apart from mere formal admissions for the purposes of the suit, which easily slide into something not distinguishable from collusion. Suit dismissed with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Re KESHOWRAM RAGHOBA NARAYEN.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order, which was granted.

Re JOSHEE WALJEE NURSEE AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order. The application was granted.

Re RAMCHANDER VENAYEK JEYKAR.

Mr. N. R. Motabhoy asked for a rule *nisi* to show cause why his client should not be granted his discharge. The rule was granted.

Re VENAYEK WASSOODEV.

Mr. Motabhoy made a similar application as in the above case, and the rule was granted.

Re NARAYEN DHONDOOBA.

Mr. Motabhoy applied for and obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why his client should not be allowed to withdraw his petition.

DISCHARGES.

The following were granted discharges:—Hilel Joseph, liabilities Rs. 8,456; Somajee Alaya Ganjavar and two others, Rs. 5,371; Dadabhoy Jeevanjee Daroovala, Rs. 12,281; Bhai Bhaskar, Rs. 763; and Withoo Bheewa Mahadik and others, Rs. 1,131.

Re ALADEENBHOY HABEEBHOY.

Mr. Lang, who appeared for the Official Assignee, made an application that Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy be examined in accordance with the terms of a rule grated some time ago.

The Advocate-General, who appeared for Ahmedbhoy, asked that the examination be deferred for some time, as the Official Assignee had made an affidavit containing fresh allegations against his client. The affidavit was only received the day before yesterday, at about 2 p. m. He must certainly be given time to reply to it.

Mr. Lang said the affidavit was merely a reply to some remarks of his learned friend on the Official Assignee, and nothing more. It was extremely desirable that the case should be proceeded with at once. Aladeenbhoy Habeebhoy had come down to Bombay from Damaun, and his health was so weak that reasonable apprehensions might be entertained about his safety. It was in the interest of the creditors that the evidence of Ahmedbhoy should be taken without delay.

The Advocate-General asked why the other side should have kept back the affidavit till the last moment. They ought to have some time to reply to it. The learned counsel also wanted to know whether the books of Aladeenbhoy had been deposited in Court, otherwise he feared they might be tampered with.

Mr. Lang said the books, which were ordered from Damaun as soon as Aladeen came to Bombay, had now arrived.

The Advocate-General said he would then ask that the examination be postponed till the books were deposited in Court. It was the duty of the Official Assignee to have seen that Aladeenbhoy had not the books in his possession even for an hour.

The Commissioner asked if there was any fear that the books would be tampered with, if they passed into the hands of the Official Assignee.

The Advocate-General said there was none.

The books were produced in the afternoon, and the examination of Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy, which is likely to last some days, was then proceeded with.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday afternoon there were present:—Surgeon-Major H. Cook; Captain H. Morland; Messrs. D'Augiar, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, D. E. Gostling, F. Mathew, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Mungaldas, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik.

THE DRAINAGE OF CAMMATTEEPOORA.

The Chairman proposed the following resolution:—"That with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 1902, dated 31st October, 1879, the Town Council be requested to submit, for the approval and sanction of the Corporation, with as little delay as possible, the revised plans and estimates for completing the improvement in the Cammatteepoora sewerage system, providing for the expenditure of these works from the unexpended balance of the drainage loan.

This matter of the Cammatteepoora drainage was a monstrous scandal, and it had been so realised by the Corporation as long as two years ago on the motion of his friend, the Hon. Rao Saheb, when he brought to their notice the condition of the Cammatteepoora sewerage. The misfortune which he (the Chairman) thought attended that motion was this—it was shown by Mr. Grant that a balance of Rs. 67,000 would probably be available from the drainage loan, and the Hon. Rao Saheb proposed that it should be used for the improvement of the Cammatteepoora sewerage when it was available. He (the Chairman, thought the Corporation would agree with him that it would have been better at once to have proceeded to make the improvements necessary, and when they were completed to have obtained the money from the balance of the drainage loan, so far as there was a balance. The time had now come for the work to be carried out. Two or three weeks ago he was invited to witness the laying of the last stone of the main system of sewerage of this city, and there remained nothing now but the finishing off of the few odds and ends of the pipe sewer system. The purpose they had in hand that day was to consider how they should employ the available balance of their drainage loan. He had ascertained that the Town Council and Mr. Walton, the Engineer, had used their energies so well on behalf of the Corporation with respect to the expenditure of the drainage loan that there stood that day a balance of Rs. 131,000. Mr. Grant considered there would be a balance of Rs. 67,000 only, but there had been a further saving of Rs. 64,000. Since that sum was at their disposal, and it was their intention, as evidenced by the resolution passed in 1879, to improve the sewerage system of Cammatteepoora, he proposed to go into the question and show how the matter stood at that moment, for it was not exactly the same as when the Rao Saheb brought it before them. When the last stone of the main sewerage system was laid the other day, the Municipal Commissioner explained to those present that it was not an experimental system, and he offered some reasons why it was not. So far as their experience in Bombay went it was not experimental, for they had tried every system known except two, therefore the system that had been laid down and sanctioned was certainly not experimental. The Cammatteepoora system had existed in Bombay for about a dozen years, and instead of saving life it had become notorious that it was destructive. When the Corporation passed the resolution in 1879, it declared that it was satisfied that the Cammatteepoora sewerage was bad, defective, and dangerous, and that the sooner it was remedied the better. He would not dilate on the disadvantages of having a system like that, for no one present wanted them impressed on his mind, but when he asked them

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to expedite the improvement as much as lay in their power, he did so on grounds that he had always advanced, namely, that there was a very great and excessive mortality in that district. Before they proposed the figures of the late census it was calculated that a quarter of the population of Bombay was accommodated in the Cammatteepoora district, and the mortality which appeared in those returns was not so great as later returns disclosed. They had now the numbers, very nearly exact, of the recent census. During the last six weeks he had gone over the figures of mortality in Cammatteepoora, and he was sorry to say they now stood at 50 per 1,000 of the population. That was a mortality higher by 20 per 1,000 than the general mortality of Bombay and higher by 25 per 1,000 than some of the healthiest districts. When they considered that this mortality had been patiently borne in this large district for many years without any representation except that made by members of the Corporation, they must agree with him that it was necessary for them to put their shoulders to the wheel and put in motion all the machinery they possessed, and he called on the Corporation and the Town Council to take this work in hand at once. Instead of proposing, as he intended first, that the Corporation should give at once to the Town Council power to sanction this sewerage, he had deviated from that intention, the proposal he would make being that the Corporation should retain these improvements in its own hand. He trusted the different departments through which the scheme had to pass would allow no delay, and that no more than three weeks would elapse before the improvements were made. When two years ago there was no accurate survey, the resolution to which he had previously referred was submitted in haste to the Corporation, because many of the members were anxious that something should be done immediately. The sanction of the Government having been obtained, Mr. Walton took charge of the work, and he made a complete and careful survey that extended into every room of every house in Cammatteepoora. It was one of the most careful and complete surveys it was possible for an engineer to make. This system, when completed, would be based on a principle which they owed to the Hon. Rao Saheb. They were anxious that noxious emanations should no longer rise from the drains to destroy the health of the people. That Mr. Walton had given the subject the most earnest consideration was evident from the plans which were now ready, and which would be submitted to the Town Council on Tuesday next, and he trusted the means to be used would be the best which could be adopted for improving the sewerage system of Cammatteepoora. Noxious emanations from drains in the streets of a tropical and thickly populated city like Bombay were in the highest degree dangerous, and should be got rid of at any cost. Mr. Walton had had some European experience since he made the survey, and he would give to the system the advantages of that experience, and from his eminent ability as an engineer he would probably be able to make the sewerage of this tropical city a successful and health-giving system. By this scheme it was intended not to take up or use for storm water those magnificent brick sewers which had been built in Cammatteepoora and which were the best in Bombay. If there were unscrupulous contractors doing municipal work in those days, these sewers were at any rate first-class. It was proposed to make them part and parcel of the drainage system, by which a lakh of rupees would be saved and the blessings of a complete sewerage system given to the people of Cammatteepoora, without costing them a pie. If this meant a reduction in the death-rate of 50 to 30 per 1,000, they would be amply repaid. He had only to say in conclusion that the Corporation having made up its mind that this should be done, would now readily agree with his proposal. (Applause.)

The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that on the understanding that the Corporation was not going behind its resolution of 1879, he was willing to support the present resolution. As regards those magnificent sewers in Cammatteepoora he was bound to say they had done their work of polluting the atmosphere instead of clearing it. This statement would be confirmed by the experience of everyone who knew the district, and until shafts were erected or some other contrivance was adopted by which the noxious stenches that issued from those man-holes or man-destroyers could be prevented the mortality would be excessive. They were a great infliction on Cammatteepoora, and it did not speak much for the progress of sanitary science that it had taken two years to find a contrivance for remedying the evil. He would be glad to second the Chairman's resolution, but he must be allowed to observe that the introduction of night-soil into the sewers of Cammatteepoora was to his mind an experimental measure, and ought to be so regarded by the Corporation. He was not acquainted with the different systems in use in Europe, but he felt that they could hardly afford to trifle with such a matter in an eastern country where a plague might be created which it would be difficult to stop. But making use of his common sense and with the previous history of the country before him, he considered the introduction of night-soil into sewers in Bombay as an experiment, which, to say the least of it, must be very carefully watched by the Corporation. He had said there, and for it had been taken to task by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Presidency, that they could not be too careful in this matter. The masses would have to bear the experiment, and now that bread, oil, ghee, and other articles used by the people were taxed, every man in the city paid his contribution to the Municipal fund and had a right to expect that the members of the Corporation should speak from their own conviction regardless of what might be said of them, provided their views were conscientiously arrived at. He was glad that Mr. Gostling at last considered with him that the system was experimental.

Mr. Gostling—I don't think it should be allowed for one moment.

The Rao Saheb repeated that the experiment should be made most carefully, for its utility was doubtful. On the understanding that the system was experimental, he would second the Chairman's resolution.

The Chairman agreed to add to his resolution the words—"the works to be regarded as experimental."

Dr. Cook said he would like to say a word or two on the subject. What the Rao Saheb had said was perfectly true in its way. Any system of sewerage which allowed the introduction of night-soil into sewers in a tropical city was experimental. The results would depend on the manner in which the system was carried out. It might be a health-giving and efficacious system, or it might be, as it was in many parts of Bombay at this time, especially in the Fort, one of the most perfect systems of vitiating the atmosphere, of destroying health, and of raising the death-rate. It might be either one or the other according to the measure decided on, and the way in which that measure was carried out. If a system having all the advantages which the light of long experience and a careful study of the subject could give it were adopted and carried out with all the improvements which had been suggested by seriously taught experience, then he thought it might be confidently asserted that it would be health-giving and of benefit to the community. If, on the other hand, it was not so carried out, but perpetuated the faults which existed in so many instances in Bombay, it would be exactly the opposite. He thought all serious distrust regarding the system might be set aside. The dangers most to be apprehended consisted first of all in an imperfect laying of the sewers themselves, and secondly, neglect in providing a system of house connections that would shut off from the houses themselves the gases which would certainly be generated in the drains. If this were fairly and fully carried out in the light of European experience, he thought they might from that time forth rest assured that there would be no increase in the death-rate. If the sewers themselves were so badly laid as to cause the permanent retention within them of the matters intended to pass through them, there would be great danger to health. He thought the death-rate of 50 per 1,000 mentioned by the Chairman was not wholly dependent on the drains, but partly on the saturation of the sub-soil, Cammatteepoora being one of the lowest parts of the island and covered with water for a considerable time during the monsoon. The Chairman, however, was justified in putting down excessive mortality to the miserable drainage of that district, and what they now intended to do was to take away the elements of danger and restore to the place the elements of safety. Whatever anyone might get up and say regarding the sewerage in general would not apply to Cammatteepoora, where they had a system of the very worst description, and now that they had time and money at their disposal there was nothing for them to do but set in motion the machinery for its improvement. (Applause.)

Mr. Gostling protested against night-soil being allowed to enter the drains. He was glad the system was to be improved, but he had been under the impression that the work was being carried on. He had from time to time wondered how it was that he had never heard how the new ventilating shafts were acting. The drainage in the Fort was as abominable as in Cammatteepoora, and ventilators were wanted as much in the one place as in the other. It had occurred to him that the old Fort Press chimney, which might be bought for an old song, might be used in this way. But why should they hunger after experiments? Though they had strong smelling carts going through the streets, that was the worst they suffered, and the smell did not last very long. But if they had night-soil carried into the drains, they would not be able to guarantee that it would be carried off in 36 hours; it might remain there for three months. Bombay was a very flat city, and they had no falls worth mentioning, whilst in London good falls could be made by which the stuff could be scoured away. Another point to be remembered was this,—the distinct difference there was between the way of living of their native friends and of Europeans. In Europe dust, &c., was never allowed to enter the drains, and traps were placed over sinks, so that nothing but what would float in water could get into the drains. But if they went to any part of Bombay they would see the natives washing their pots and pans with the dirt scraped up from the roads. All this dust was mixed with water, and must inevitably go to the drains. It seemed to him that their drains *pari passu* got blocked up more quickly than in a western city, where circumstances were so different. He did not exactly understand how the Cammatteepoora sewerage was to be improved, and he strongly objected to night-soil being allowed to enter the drains. He also failed to see why such an experiment should be tried in Cammatteepoora more than in any other part of the city. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee observed that the drainage works for which they borrowed 17 lakhs of rupees were intended for carrying night-soil through the drains. As the Chairman had said, the main drain had now been completed, but unfortunately the outfall works had given way during the monsoon, and the fault was said to be the boisterous weather. If the Corporation did not mean to try this experiment, they had better stop all the works now proceeding and save as much money as possible. He (Mr. Nowrozjee) had felt doubts similar to those expressed by Mr. Gostling, and so, too, had the Chairman. He made a great effort to induce the Corporation not to borrow any money at all for the construction of drains for conveying night-soil, but he was overruled by a large majority, and the scheme was carried. That being so he felt the only thing to do was to make the best of a bad bargain.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy considered the scheme was a problematical one, and nothing had been said at that meeting to show that it was likely to be of utility. The scheme was introduced at a time when municipal independence in Bombay was at its lowest ebb. Cammatteepoora was not the place for making such an experiment as was proposed by the Chairman and others, and if they inflicted a plague on that district they might rest assured it would sooner or later tell on the health of the general population of Bombay.

After some further remarks from the Hon. Rao Saheb,

Mr. Gostling proposed the following amendment to the Chairman's resolution :—"That this Corpor[illegible] tion re-affirm their resolution of the 31st Oct. [illegible] as to the drainage of Cammatteepoora, wi[illegible], 1879, [illegible] such improvements in the scheme then put forward as the Municipal Engineers can devise; but that this drainage be for sullage only, that no night-soil be allowed to enter the said drains, and that the Town Council be requested to have prepared for submission to this Corporation a scheme with the necessary estimates."

Dr. Cook remarked that if the amendment were carried it would shut out Cammatteepoora from all the advantages of the sewerage scheme. In effect the plan was a measure of economy, and if adopted as proposed Cammatteepoora would at once have the benefit of the sewerage scheme which would eventually surround it on all sides. The idea of building sewers and not putting drainage in them seemed to him to be as foolish as building a house and not occupying it, or building a ship and not sending it to sea. It should be remembered that the sewers already existing were not intended to carry anything but sullage, but now carried sewage of the foulest description. If they carried the amendment they would make this mistake—that they would not shut out the foul matter that now found its way into the sewers, and they would by no means improve the condition of Cammatteepoora.

After a few remarks from Mr. R. N. Khote in favour of the Chairman's resolution,

Mr. Gostling's amendment was put. The mover and seconder only voted in favour of it, and the resolution was therefore carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Saturday.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 4th June, there were 149 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 18·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 183 deaths, and the death-rate was 22 per thousand. There were 3 deaths from small-pox, 9 from cholera, 43 from fevers, 18 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified; 9 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 101 Hindus, 32 Muhammadans, and 0 of other races.

The Return From Simla.—A Calcutta correspondent writes to a contemporary :—I hear the Simla folks do not intend to visit Calcutta until December again this year, which, considering the lateness of the annual influx last cold weather, seems rather a pity; but the very thought of the cold weather on looking out of the window is enough to fill one with despair, for now

If ever there be an Inferno on earth,
It is this, it is this!

A Frightful Accident.—A native tindal attached to the Sibpur Government Workshops met with a most fearful accident last week. It appears that the man was ordered to tighten a screw attached to a circular saw about 6 feet in diameter. The saw was rotating at the time but at a slow rate by some means, the unfortunate man's *coorta* caught in one of the teeth of the saw and he was dragged in under it. In a second one of his thighs was amputated as cleanly as if it had been done with a knife, close to the hip. In his agony the poor man made desperate efforts to get clear, but the space in which the saw was working was a confined one, and his movements only tended to bring him under the formidable saw again and again. His arms were sawn, and his back and chest ripped open, large pieces of flesh being torn off. The engine was stopped and the man rescued. He was removed to the Howrah Hospital where, strange to say, he still survives.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The single-handed lawn-tennis tournament which has been going on for the last six weeks was terminated on Saturday. The tournament had been got up by Mr. T. A. Pearson at the cricket ground and was open to members of the Military or Civil Services or of any club. Twenty-two competitors entered. The drawings in the 1st round produced no good games. In the 2nd round the games went as follows :—

Mr. W. K. Eddis beat Mr. H. J. S. Cotton (games 6-2, 6-1) won by all round superiority.

Mr. W. Gladstone beat Mr. F. G. Handley (games 6-5, 6-4) A little more briliancy, and Mr. Gladstone would have lost.

Mr. Cumberlege beat Mr. Murray (games 1-6, 6-2, 6-4) won by steady nerve, clean hitting, and good condition.

Mr. H. C. Garth beat Mr. Crooke. A very interesting encounter. Mr. Crooke, playing with great severity rushed off with 5 games to 2 before his opponent could get into his game. Mr. Garth then drew up to 5 all, but after a desperate tussle lost the set. A few more games and Mr. Crooke began to show signs of distress, and his opponent, increasing in vigour and placing his balls accurately, forced the the second set by 6 games to 4. Finally Mr. Garth knocked his man all about the field, and won the 3rd set love.

Mr. H. Lee beat Mr. T. A. Pearson (games 6-1, 6-1.) Placing and volleying secured an easy victory.

Mr. Hensley beat Mr. Turner. A game devoid of interest to on-lookers.

The number of competitors left in was now 6 in the 3rd round.

Mr. Garth beat Mr. Eddis (games 5-6, 6-4, 6-0.) An exact repetition of Mr. Garth's victory in the 2nd round.

Mr. Lee beat Mr. Cumberlege (games 5-6, 6-2, 6-4). Mr. Lee began weakly, and the game was soon called 5 to 2 against him, and though after this he succeeded in bringing up the score to 5 all and deuce he lost the set. The next set he forced. In the 3rd set both players seemed rather done up. The score stood at 4 to 3, Cumberlege wins, when his adversary, with some effort, won the next three games.

Mr. Hensley beat Mr. Gladstone (games 6-2, 6-4.) Steady mediocrity versus erratic genius.

In the 4th round Mr. Garth beat Mr. Hensley (games 6-2, 6-3). A hollow beating.

There now remained in only two competitors, Messrs. Garth and Lee. Which of these two would win seemed very doubtful; and the doubt was only deepened by an abortive attempt to settle it that was made on the previous Saturday. Mr. Garth had then led off with 5 games to 2, but was caught and passed on the tape for the 1st set. Only 3 more games, of which Mr. Lee won 2, had been got through towards the 2nd set, when the rain came and put a stop to play. It had been arranged beforehand that if the match could not be finished that day, it should be begun afresh next time, and so no advantage stood over to the winner of the first set: the fact that of the 14 games played 8 had gone to one and 6 to the other seemed only to show how even the players were. When the match came to be played off on the 11th instant all 3 sets had to be fought out. In the end Mr. Lee beat Mr. Garth (games 6-0, 4-6, 6-2). Having got a slight advantage in light by choice of courts, Mr. Lee began at once playing strongly, but it was not until after many of the games had been called deuce-vantage several times that he won the love set. On changing ends Mr. Garth warmed to his work and extorted 5 out of the first 7 games; he lost the next 2, and, after vantage had been called once to his opponent and twice to himself won the 10th game, and with it the set. They had been struggling now for three quarters of an hour, and both players seemed nearly exhausted: each seemed to be striving to harass his adversary without exerting himself, a line of policy that was only departed from when now and then Mr. Lee would rush up to the net to secure a fatal volley. On the whole, the tournament was won by superior volleying: in other respects there was nothing to choose between the last two players. For the rest it seems clear that clean hitting and accurate placing in the back court are all important, and that drag, side and half-volleying ought rarely to be resorted to. Pace and place should be a player's motto.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Mrs. Adam.—A telegram has been received in Madras announcing Mrs. Adam's arrival "safe and well" at Aden, "after a very rough and unpleasant voyage" from Bombay.

Law Reporter.—Mr. H. G. Wedderburn is appointed Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, vice Mr. Mills, resigned. Mr. Wedderburn is a son of the late Collector of Coimbatore, and at present holds the office of Official Trustee. Mr. Mills, we are given to understand, will not return to India.—*Madras Times.*

The Monsoon.—A correspondent at Bezwadah writes :—"The monsoon has burst over this portion of the Kistna District, as evinced by the large showers of rain last night, and frequent smaller showers previously. The rise in the Kistna is gradual; 1 ft. 8 inches have been registered in the canal, which will no doubt be fit for navigation in a few days hence; the rise at Kurnool is, according to the last telegram, from 3 to 9 feet."

THE POLITICAL AND CIVIL SERVICES IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Most Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, and Minute by His Excellency :—

Military, No. 136.
India Office, London, 5th May 1881.

To His Excellency the most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1,—I have received and considered in Council your Military letter, No. 29 of 1881, forwarding, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a Minute recorded by Your Lordship upon the service of various officers employed directly under the Civil Governments, and who have in their several departments rendered valuable aid towards the effectual prosecution of the military operations during the late war.

2. I desire to assure your Lordship that the services thus brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government are highly appreciated, and the commendation bestowed on the several officers who rendered them is fully concurred in.

3. Your Lordship has recounted those services so fully, that it is unnecessary for me to refer to them here individually. I have had, however, great satisfaction in bringing them under the most gracious consideration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I request that your Lordship will convey to those named the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the excellent services they have rendered to the Crown.—I have, &c.

Hartington.

Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

The Governor-General in Council has lately submitted to Her Majesty's Government a long and honourable list, received from the Commander-in-Chief in India of those officers under His Excellency's immediate command who have rendered distinguished service during the war of 1878-80 in Afghanistan, now happily brought to a close. It now becomes my pleasing duty to bring also under the notice of the Secretary of State for India the names of those officers, Civil and Military, under the Government of India who have, in their several departments, rendered valuable aid towards the effectual prosecution of the military operations.

The nature of the services rendered from [illegible] last by the Government of Bombay und[illegible] [f]irst to ministration of Sir Richard Temple a[illegible] [lat]er the ad- Fergusson is so well known to He[illegible] [a]nd Sir James ernment that I need do no mo[illegible] [He]r Majesty's Gov- pression to the High appre[illegible] [h]ere than give ex- services are held by my[illegible] [situ]ation in which those The indefatigable ene[illegible] [him]self and this Government, Temple in his visi[illegible] [ene]rgy displayed by Sir Richard communication [illegible] [t]o Kandahar and the line of ductive of v[illegible] in the winter of 1879-80 was pro- of comm[illegible] [v]ery great benefit in establishing the line cogni[illegible] [comm]unications, and merits the particular re- [cogni]tion of the Governor-General in Council.

To Sir Robert Egerton, who has administered the Government of the Punjab throughout the war, the Government of India is greatly indebted. His mature experience and sound judgment have been at the entire disposal of the Government, and the unfailing and valuable aid rendered by himself and his officers to the military authorities in the field and within our border merits the high approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

It is with much pleasure that I record my strong sense of the important services rendered to the Government and to the Army by the political officers, who, under circumstances of difficulty, responsibility, and occasional hazard, have generally acquitted themselves with credit and honour.

The Government of India have particular reason to be satisfied with the judgment and ability shown by the officers who have during the past two years been employed on political duty in Afghanistan and in Biluchistan.

Several of these officers have served in Afghanistan since the beginning of military operations in 1878, receiving suitable recognition of their services at the close of the first campaign.

The chief political authority at Kabul was held during times of great difficulty, first by Sir Frederick Roberts, and then by Sir Donald Stewart, and the important civil services which they rendered must not be overshadowed by their brilliant military achievements.

The negotiations with Sirdar Abdurrahman Khan commenced by Sir Frederick Roberts, and afterwards, under the supreme control of Sir Donald Stewart, carried on with admirable judgment and discretion, were brought to the successful issue which enabled the Government of India to withdraw Her Majesty's troops from Northern Afghanistan.

Sir Robert Sandeman, who has throughout held the chief political authority in Biluchistan, has been indefatigable in his exertions to assist the passage of our troops through that country by maintaining communications, procuring supplies, and preserving control over the Pathan border tribes. His remarkable personal influence has been highly successful. Captain Henry Wylie and Captain Curzon Wyllie, Sir Robert Sandeman's assistants, have been very useful.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. John has now held for two years a very responsible and important position at Kandahar; and he has latterly had in his hands the chief management of our political affairs in South Afghanistan. His ability, zeal, and energy have been conspicuous throughout and deserves recognition.

Mr. Lepel Griffin was specially selected for important political duties at Kabul, and took, with a marked ability and skill of which I desire to record my high appreciation, a leading part in the direction of political affairs during the six months which preceded the withdrawal of our troops from North Afghanistan. He was assisted by a very capable staff of European and Native officers. Colonel Tweedie, Captain Warbuton, Major Prothero, Captain Burton, Captain Tucker, and Mr. Merk, C.S., merit the commendation of the Government for excellent work upon the line of communication with Kabul. Nawab Sir Gholam Hosein, K.C.S.I., has earned marked distinctions for zealous and valuable services both at Kandahar and at Kabul. Mahomed Afzal Khan of Gundapur, Ressaidar Afzul Khan, and Ibrahim Khan have acted in various capacities with courage and intelligence.

In North Afghanistan, Major E. G. G. Hastings and Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., who accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts' advance upon Kabul in September and October 1879, did excellent service at Kabul with the army during the winter. Major Hastings was afterwards nominated Chief Political Officer with Sir Frederick Roberts when he marched to Kandahar, and was accompanied in that march by Major M. Protheroe, Captain J. Ridgeway, and Major C. B. Euan Smith.

Colonel W. G. Waterfield accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts when he first occupied Kurram, and for some time held political charge in that district. Major A. Conolly, Mr. A. Christie, C.S., and Shahazada Sultan Jan administered Kurram until it was evacuated.

Major-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., was for a lengthened period the principal political officer in the Kurram Valley, and it was under his direction that the final settlement of that district was satisfactorily concluded.

I now desire to place on record my strong sense of the good work which has been performed throughout the war by the several departments of the Government of India whose duties connect them with such operations.

In time of war the heaviest burden will necessarily fall on the military branch of the administration, but in such a war as that which has just closed a weight of responsibility rests also on the Political Department which cannot easily be overestimated.

In Mr. A. C. Lyall the Government of India is fortunate in possessing a Foreign Secretary whose varied talents, long experience, and unfailing industry are such as to ensure the complete efficiency of the department under his charge. Throughout the difficult and delicate negotiations relating to the settlement of affairs in Northern Afghanistan which have been carried on since I assumed the office of Governor-General, I have received from him a constant and ready assistance of which it is impossible to overestimate the value, and which, while offering him personally my warm thanks, I desire to bring under the special notice of Her Majesty's Government.

During the regretted absence of General Sir Edwin Johnson, the Military Department was, for the earlier part of the war, in the charge successively of Sir Samuel Browne, Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General R. Strachey. Of the merits of these officers I need hardly speak. During the whole of this time Colonel H. K. Burne performed the laborious and responsible duties of Secretary in the Department.

For their departmental services during the earlier phase of the war the names of—

Captain E. H. H. Collen,
Major A. C. W. Crookshank, and
Captain T. Deane,

Assistant Secretaries in the Military Department, have been already brought to the favourable notice of the Secretary of State.

During the second phase of the war, Sir Edwin Johnson, having resumed his seat in Council with the charge of the Military Department, rendered valuable and zealous assistance to the Government. Colonel Allen Johnson succeeded Colonel Burne as Secretary in October, 1879, and it is a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of bearing cordial testimony to the marked ability and judgment with which the business of the department has been conducted by him.

Both Sir Edwin Johnson and Colonel Johnson speak in high terms of the services of Captain T. Deane, who also received the distinction of favorable mention in Sir Frederick Roberts' despatches for his purely military services at Sherpur, whither he had accompanied Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kennedy, who also bears testimony to his services on that occasion.

I have much pleasure in recording also the following names of officers considered by the Government of Bombay to have rendered exceptionally good departmental services in connection with operations in Southern Afghanistan :—

Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, Secretary in the Military Department.

Surgeon-General J. M. S. Fogo, A.M.D.

As regards the different executive departments, I do not propose in this Minute to dwell in any detail on the special services of the officers concerned; the reports which will be called for from the several departments will fulfil this purpose. My object is only to place on record the names of those whose services, though not actually performed in the field, deserve to be brought to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government as having materially tended to the successful issue of the war.

Excellent work was performed throughout the war by the officers of the Ordnance Department serving in British territory, under the able administration of Major-General Napier Campbell, R. A., the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, who brings forward the name of Major R. F. Lowis as specially deserving of notice for his departmental services.

The Government of Bombay also brings to notice the good services rendered by Lieutenant-General W. S. Hatch, Inspector-General of Ordance in that Presidency, and

Major F. W. M. Spring,
" T. Walker, of the same Department.

The experience gained in the earlier phase of the war led the Earl of Lytton, when hostilities were renewed in September 1879, to form the important business of transport and supply into a separate department. In placing at its head an officer of such proved administrative ability as Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kennedy he went far towards assuring success.

(To be continued.)

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES IN INDIA.

Department of Finance and Commerce.
Simla, 10th June.

Read again—Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3574, dated the 3rd November 1880, regarding the procedure to be employed in obtaining for the public service supplies of stores of other than Indian origin or manufacture.

The Governor-General in Council finds from proposals that have been recently made in two or three instances that considerable misapprehension exists as to the extent of the discretion left to local authorities by paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Resolution cited above in the matter of the local purchase of stores of the kind referred to. As this misapprehension seems to be mainly due to the wording of these paragraphs, His Excellency in Council considers it advisable to explain more clearly the intention of the orders.

2. Every effort should be made to supply the wants of Government by the purchase in the local market of articles of bona fide local manufacture. The special attention of Local Governments is directed to this point.

3. In the event of articles being required which cannot be manufactured in India, they are, as an almost invariable rule, to be obtained by indenting on the Secretary of State. The Store Department at the India Office constitutes a special agency which is maintained for the express purpose of purchasing stores in England on account of the Government of India. That Department should be able to supply stores of as good quality and at as cheap a price as they can be obtained through private agency, the employment of which must necessarily involve the payment of a commission.

4. The special cases in which, with the previous sanction of the Government of India or of the Local Government, stores of European manufacture may be obtained in the local market, are—

1st.—When for any special reason it may be more economical to do so.

2nd.—When stores indented for from E[illegible] have not arrived, and inconven[illegible] public service is anticipated [illegible] [E]ngland the supply. [illegible] [refer]ence to the

3rd.—When articles are peri[illegible] [f]rom delay in Books and newspapers [illegible] [rea]sonable.

paragraph 3 of the Reso[illegible] are, under the terms of 3rd, 1880, exempted [illegible] [Resol]ution No. 3574 of November obliges all Euro[illegible] from the general rule which general rule [illegible]

5. It h[illegible] [Euro]pean articles to be obtained as a of Eu[illegible] [b]y indenting on the Secretary of State. th[illegible] [h]as in some cases been alleged that articles [of Eur]opean manufacture can be obtained through [th]e agency of local firms more cheaply than by indenting on the Secretary of State. If Local Governments have reason to believe that in respect to any particular article this statement is correct, the facts of the case should be communicated to the Government of India for such action as circumstances may upon consideration appear to demand. But until further orders the principles laid down in this Resolution are to regulate the purchase of stores.

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